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WEATHER -- PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. ...mp. 16-12 (61-54). Thursday, showers. ... Wednesday, cloudy, rain. Temp 13-17 Thursday, changeable CHANNEL: Mod- ROME: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 30-17 NEW YORK: Wednesday, clear. Temp. ... ...day.

TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.80 Flor
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K
France	3.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D

Icebergs, Milk Trains

Britain, Some Ideas To Combat the Drought

NDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The British government has been rded with a barrage of ideas for replenishing national water s depleted by the worst drought in 250 years.
d even the most skeptical bureaucrats are ready to look at sibilities.
wly appointed Drought Minister Denis Howell has asked the to prepare a contingency study on one plan—shipping water ertankers to the worst-affected areas. The navy is looking hat ships might be available and possible ways of getting the ashore.
ficials are also tinkering with the idea of loading milk trains vater on their return journey from the capital to the parched rest, to which they now run empty.
far the most spectacular idea for beating the drought is a o tow Arctic icebergs into British estuaries for "water-mining." S. glaciologist F.W. Weeks, of the U.S. Army's cold-regions h and engineering unit, thinks that an ordinary iceberg—et high and six miles long—could provide 10 times as much as Britain's largest reservoir.

A Sober View

ber-minded researchers have pointed out, however, that Arctic gs are of the untowable variety and that the more mobile tic ones could be moved at only half a mile an hour. At that he ice mountains might take three years to reach Britain, bly in a considerably reduced state and with the drought long passed.
he government is also studying a plan to "import" water by ankers from Scotland or from Norway.
he Wessex Water Authority estimated it would cost £2.50 per gallons for tankerage from Scotland, and four times as much Norway.
nother plan envisages towing fresh water from the deep sh lochs to English drought areas, employing long sausage-d "waterbags," called dracones.
he Ministry of Defense owns 15 dracones—the largest capable nsporting 250,000 gallons in one trip.
f course, there was the man who suggested that jumbo jets to seed clouds with silver iodide to make them shed rain. reply was that clouds are needed first before they can be d.

National Pipeline Grid

he man-in-the-street's favorite scheme to beat future water ages (at a time when weathermen predict more droughts is century for England) is the national grid—an interconnecting m of national pipelines distributing water evenly throughout ountry, similar to the electricity network.
ut consulting engineers T. and C. Hawksley of Aldershot said, would bankrupt the country." Unlike electricity, water requires pumping, and the cost of pipelines could be £200 for every they said.
igh cost is also the principal obstacle to a proposal for a crash ram of desalination plants—converting sea water into fresh r.
Britain's Water Resources Board has rejected the scheme for the being as too expensive, since each plant would cost an estimated illion and produce water at a cost of £3.50 per 1,000 gallons.
From the plethora of ideas for keeping British faucets flowing autumn and in the drought-threatened future, six plans have ed the experts.
The first—a short-term solution for the worst affected areas northern Yorkshire and southeast Wales—is a water-shuttle ice of train and road tankers from Scotland.
British Rail says that it is feasible and that a single water train d cart 300,000 gallons in one trip. But a snag is the need for ge depots in the delivery area.
The Department of the Environment says that nevertheless the

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 1)



United Press International.

PRETORIA MEETING—Rhodesia's Ian Smith greeted by South Africa's John Vorster.

10 Said Slain in Soweto As Black Strike Holds

Vorster, Smith Meet On Rhodesia Crisis

From Wire Dispatches

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today held 4 1/2 hours of "full and frank" discussions today on the growing racial confrontation in Southern Africa. But a joint statement issued after the talks gave no indication whether the two leaders made any headway toward a settlement in Rhodesia.

During the meeting, Mr. Vorster reported to Mr Smith on his recent talks in Switzerland with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who arrived tonight in Tanzania to begin a round of shuttle diplomacy in southern Africa.

The joint statement said there had been a frank exchange of views on the problems of white-ruled southern Africa, but revealed little about the discussions. Mr. Smith declined to comment when he left the talks at Mr. Vorster's office. He said he was in a hurry to return to Rhodesia, where tomorrow he is to attend the annual congress of the ruling Rhodesian Front party in the border town of Umtali.

It was believed here that Mr. Vorster had tried to persuade Mr. Smith to cooperate in Mr. Kissinger's initiative to end the Rhodesian dispute.

The key elements of the Kissinger plan are believed to be fresh black-white negotiations with a commitment to black majority rule within two years, international guarantees of the rights of the white minority under a black government, and a multi-million-dollar "bail-out fund" for whites who want to leave the country.

Mr. Smith, who led Rhodesia in its unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965, has rejected any commitment to black rule and has reacted coolly to the other proposals.

Last night, in a speech marking his 10 years in office, Mr. Vorster said that, while he differs with Mr. Smith on how rapidly black majority rule should be achieved in Rhodesia—Mr. Smith speaks in terms of 10 to 15 years—he was not prepared to pressure his neighbor.

He also said that it did not matter whether the United States liked South Africa or not—the two countries had a common interest in fighting Communism.

Some Disappointed

Mr. Vorster disappointed those who had expected him to announce major policy decisions at home and abroad after three months of racial unrest in which more than 300 persons have been killed.

Mr. Vorster was unyielding on the apartheid policy of separate development of the races, which denies the vote to the black majority and the colored (mixed race) and Indian communities.

"I am not prepared to go back to the old dispensation of direct representation in Parliament which showed the greatest amount of dissension in South Africa," he said. "I am not prepared to share power over myself and my people with any other people, however well-disposed they might be."

Instead, he said, the coloreds and Indians had been given their own "Cabinet council," which would enable them to consult with the government about their grievances. That was "an opportunity on the highest level which has never been created in South Africa before," he said.

Mass Arrests Fail To Break Walkout

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 14 (WP).—A scheduled three-day strike by more than 175,000 black workers today continued into its second day despite mass arrests of strikers and militant youths in Alexandria, a small African township. A black newspaper, the World, reported that 10 persons were killed yesterday and today in the vast black suburb of Soweto, eight of them as a result of police shooting and the two others in fighting between partisans and opponents of the strike.

However, there was no immediate official confirmation of any of the deaths.

In comparison to the last three-day strike here, from Aug. 23 to 25, there has been relatively little violence, with only scattered reports of strife in Soweto between the strike's supporters and its foes. Last month, Zulu workers went on a rampage against strike proponents.

Police yesterday arrested more than 800 people in Alexandria, on the northern outskirts of the city, carrying out a house-to-house search for "agitators" and "intimidators."

Crime Prevention

At first, police denied that the mass arrests were related to the strike and described them as a crime-prevention action. But later Maj. Gen. D. J. Kriel, head of the riot police, confirmed that the main intent was to protect those wishing to go to work.

A mass-arrest tactic was used in Cape Province last week to break up student demonstrations, and it appears that it is now being used on an experimental basis to break the strike here. However, no operation of this kind has yet been attempted in Soweto, where more than a million blacks live and where students organized the three-day work stoppage.

The Soweto students called the strike to protest the detention of nearly 300 black leaders over the last three months and the deaths of at least 340 black Africans and colored persons.

Elsewhere in South Africa today, the Cape Town area was reported to be having one of its quietest days in two weeks of violence and unrest throughout the Cape Province. Student pamphlets distributed among black and colored workers today said that a strike planned for tomorrow and Thursday had now been postponed until next week.

Meanwhile, Justice and Police Minister James Kruger denied that he had given authority to white vigilantes to protect their properties and businesses. Groups of armed employees are guarding many firms' premises at night.

'Prudent Steps'

Mr. Kruger said his statement last week was meant only to encourage business to take "prudent steps" to insure the safety of their property.

There have been a number of recent incidents in which armed white civilians shot black Africans or colored persons stoning their cars or threatening them.

Meanwhile, the officer in charge of police at the scene of the first fatal shooting in the current unrest told a special investigating commission that he had not given any order for his men to fire.

Col. Johannes Kleingeld, who led 8 white and 40 black policemen at the scene on June 16, said his men opened fire after they became "desperate" when confronted by several thousand students outside the Orlando West High School.

Col. Kleingeld said he fired five pistol shots "in front of and above the crowd" at first and began shooting with his Sten gun after the first shots had no effect. His men then opened fire on their own, without orders, he said.

Africa Shuttle Is Launched By Kissinger

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Tanzania, the first stop for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his diplomatic shuttle through Southern Africa, called on the United States today to support black nationalist guerrillas if peaceful solutions to the area's problems become impossible.

The Tanzanian government issued a statement saying that such support would dishearten the Rhodesian and South African governments and make a peaceful solution more likely.

It would also "assuage the worries and suspicion of free Africa," the statement added.

It was issued as Mr. Kissinger left Zurich for Dar es Salaam on a 10-day mission aimed at mediating southern Africa's racial conflicts. He arrived here tonight.

The statement asked why Washington could not say "that if a peaceful transfer of power is impossible because of the intransigence of the racists, then it will be on the side of those who fight for freedom."

Mr. Kissinger was due to meet with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere tomorrow before travelling to Zambia and South Africa.

The Tanzanian statement today said that freedom fighters and independent states of Africa only want the means "to conduct their own fight for freedom, and an absence of support for the racists."

Tanzania said the main negative aspect was that both South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith had welcomed the U.S. interest in southern Africa's problems.

The statement said this welcome resulted from a belief that the United States would eventually be forced to support South Africa and Rhodesia in the name of anti-Communism.

Kissinger's Goals Cited

ZURICH, Sept. 14 (AP).—A senior U.S. official aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane said the secretary of state in his new venture in shuttle diplomacy hopes to convince three key leaders that agreement on the form, forum and agenda for black-white negotiations is necessary before the summer rains fall.

The three men are President Nyerere, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa.

Mr. Kissinger wants to set up negotiations for the transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority in Rhodesia and for arrangements to free South-West Africa, from South African rule.

He hopes Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Kaunda will bring the black nationalist leaders to the tables and that Mr. Vorster will do likewise with Prime Minister Smith.

Until After Election in U.S.

UN Defers Vietnam's Application

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Security Council agreed today to defer until November its consideration of Vietnam's application for UN membership, which the United States had planned to veto.

The council president, Libyan Ambassador Mansur Kekhia, said in a statement after about an hour of private consultations among the 15 council members that Vietnam had agreed to the decision, which was taken on an initiative by France.

Informed sources said the significance of the deferment until November was that members hoped the United States would permit the Security Council to make a favorable recommendation on Vietnam to the General Assembly after the U.S. presidential election result was known. The election is to be held Nov. 2.

The United States is alone in its opposition to the admission of the unified state to the UN.

Ford's Instruction

President Ford instructed the chief U.S. delegate at a White House meeting yesterday to exercise the U.S. veto to block the Vietnamese application.

[In Phoenix, Ariz., UPI reported that Jimmy Carter said yesterday he agreed with President Ford's decision to block Vietnam from UN membership.

[Mr. Carter said, "I would not approve the entrance of Vietnam into the UN nor would I establish normal relations with Vietnam until after I am convinced they have accounted for the American soldiers and other prisoners who are missing."]

After word of the U.S. order was received here, the French delegation proposed that a formal meeting of council members arranged for this morning be called off and that they hold informal private consultations instead. The members agreed.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese observer mission told newsmen that his government did not object to the deferment. Its response was "a gesture of goodwill in deference to our good friends the French and to the Security Council," the official said.

After a White House meeting yesterday, the chief U.S. delegate, William Scranton, said Hanoi's continued failure to give a full accounting of Americans still listed as missing in the Vietnam war showed that the Communist government lacked the commitments to peace and humanitarianism necessary for UN membership.

The Vietnamese said in a statement that the real reason for President Ford's objections was the approaching November election.

The United States has twice vetoed Vietnamese membership, first on the ground that the two separate governments of the North and the South were insufficiently established in authority, and later because the Security Council declined to consider at the same time the outstanding candidacy of South Korea for UN membership.

Although the initial reaction in Communist and Third World circles to President Ford's decision was one of indignation, there was also an appreciation in some quarters of domestic political considerations in the U.S. election campaign.

The outcome of the election will be known when the General Assembly, which opens next Tuesday, will still have seven weeks to run.

China Rejects Condolences From Soviet Bloc Red Parties

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Sept. 14 (NYT).—China's rejection today of messages of condolence on the death of Mao Tse-tung from the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies was seen by analysts here as one of the clearest indications yet that Peking's staunchly anti-Russian foreign policy will remain largely unchanged after Mao's departure from the scene.

Last week, in announcing Mao's death, Peking had called on the Chinese people to "carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs."

A Chinese spokesman in Peking today said that the messages from the Russian and other East European Communist parties had been rejected because "we have no party-to-party relations with them." Diplomatic sources in Peking reported that a Russian representative had been summoned to the Chinese Foreign Ministry and messages from Poland and East Germany had already been returned.

The brief, two-sentence Russian condolence message, which was sent by the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union rather than by state authorities, was believed to be the first communication from the Soviet party to Peking since the serious deterioration in Chinese-Russian relations in the early 1960s. State-to-state contacts have continued, though in somewhat strained form.

Analysts here saw the Russian initiative, as one put it, as a "tentative feeler to test the waters. Now they've found out," he added.

There has long been speculation that with Mao's death Peking's anti-Russian stance might change, since it was Mao himself, partly out of his own bitter experiences with Moscow, who charted China's split with the Soviet Union. While some analysts believe that China's ideological and territorial differences with Russia are too deep to allow a total rapprochement, they have felt that a post-Mao leadership might try to move away from Mao's extreme position.

As a further indication that Peking is not softening its position, analysts here took particular note that Peking had reversed an earlier decision and decided to allow James Schlesinger, the former secretary of defense, to continue his current tour of China, including unusual visits to Tibet and Sinkiang. Mr. Schlesinger is a favorite in Peking because of his strong warnings against Soviet military expansion.

ion Fund at $175 Million

ages, Security Top Issues s UAW-Ford Strike Nears

ETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP).—Ford or Co. and its 170,000 workers ared today for a nationwide e that appeared all but certo start at midnight.
p negotiations were scheduled ween the company and the ted Automobile Workers. A mption of talks was possible, Ford said it was making preptions for the expected shutn. UAW regional offices were ering picket signs to union ls across the country.
AW bargainers left the negoing room yesterday with no s to return after rejecting company's latest contract r. A Ford spokesman said ay that negotiators for both s were on call, but no meets were scheduled. The spokesn said there were no reports substantial absenteeism this rning at Ford plants.
Union officials said the strike d stands at a record $175 milh, enough to survive a walkout 16 or 17 weeks.
A 67-day strike against General tors in 1970 cost the union 0 million, including $40 million was forced to borrow after its ike fund ran out.

AW Seeks a Cut Working Time

By William K. Stevens

DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 14.—ery weekday afternoon at 2:30, ey come flooding across the iller Road overpass, Leon Chafe and Rodney Robinson and b Gross and Doug Szoke and ndreds of other workers hurryg to or from their jobs in the ormous River Rouge plant of e Ford Motor Co., where, it is id, raw materials go in at one d and automobiles come out e other.
The overhead walkway connecting the plant to employees' parkg lots and bus stops is famous labor-movement lore. It was ere, nearly 40 years ago, that e late Walter Reuther and three her United Automobile Workers rganizers were set upon and avagely beaten by company ugs. Ford was the toughest dversary, the most ruthless ghter and the bitterest holdout ncountered by the union in its arly struggle to organize the inustry. The Battle of the Over-pass, as it has been known ever since, is a union legend.

The industry is more civilized now. The company thugs are long gone. Leonard Woodcock, Reuther's successo as UAW president, sometimes eats lunch in the cafeteria at Ford headquarters, not far from the Rouge plant, during the contract negotiations that are now going on.

But to Mr. Woodcock and the workers at the Rouge and the rest of the UAW members employed by Ford in the United States, the main issues in the 1976 talks are remarkably similar to those of four decades ago: wages and job security. The argument about them this time could mean a strike against Ford when its present labor contract expires tonight at 11:59 p.m.

"Whatever they have to do to get more people working," was Leon Chaffee's answer when a visitor asked him what he thought the top issue was. By that he meant job security. "I think it's

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Middle-Class Youths Swell Ranks of Argentine Terrorists

Well-to-Do Parents Differ on Why Their Children Join Leftists

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14.—One of the most striking aspects of the war against subversion in Argentina is the kind of people in the leftist terrorist ranks.

It has become clear that the shock troops of subversion are not hardened guerrillas of the Latin American stereotype, but young people of the middle class. They are youths in their 20s or younger, recruited by terrorist organizations while adolescents.

They come from some of the most respected families. Among recent examples:

- The son of a former army commander in chief who was killed while fighting with a band of rural guerrillas.
- The nephew of a closely guarded, high-ranking navy officer who furnished access to his uncle for young terrorist friends. They kidnapped the officer and later killed him.
- The son of a wealthy provincial governor, doing his compulsory military service at an air-force staff headquarters, who led a terrorist band that ambushed and severely wounded the air-force chief of personnel and his chauffeur.

Anguished Parents

There has been a great deal of parental anguish, and teenagers have become the subject of a spate of magazine articles, newspaper series, television documentaries and public seminars.

All seek to learn what drives young people to get involved with an extremist organization of the far left. Neither terrorism nor its appeal to privileged youth is an exclusively Argentine phenomenon. But there are few places where the movement has been marked by so much violence.

Two groups have been operating in Argentina since 1970, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the Montoneros, named for the bands of "patriotic irregulars" that roamed Argentina's pampa in the mid-19th century.

The ERP is Marxist-Leninist, formally allied with the united secretariat of the (Trotskyite) Fourth International in Paris. The Montoneros are Peronist renegades with Marxist inclinations. The ERP, smaller, better organized and originally more effective than the Montoneros, suffered a crippling setback recently with the death of its top leaders killed in confrontations with the authorities.

350 Killed in 8 Months

In fewer than eight months this year, the death toll of political violence has topped 350.

In the search for motives, investigators have traced the steps involved in recruiting middle-class adolescents. The process generally follows a pattern like this:

- Recruiters, including some teachers and student activists at secondary schools and universities, attempt to set potential recruits against their parents, their society and the system through ideological argument.
- Recruiters then try to separate the potential recruits from their background, to get them somehow away from home. This is not easy in Argentina, where traditionally sons and daughters live at home until marriage, even well into adulthood. But it can be done. Guerrilla bands are well supplied with loot from kidnappings and robberies and can provide housing and expense money for recruits.
- Recruits are started along the road to commitment through assignments to perform such tasks as handing out leaflets on street corners and in other public places. This is followed by hanging posters and painting slogans.
- Promising recruits are then involved in illegal acts—shoplifting, for example, graduating to burglary.
- Assignment to an armed assault group is the final step. Once a recruit has taken part in a shooting incident, he or she is considered to have passed the point of no return.

Coercion can be a factor too. A 16-year-old high-school boy told a reporter:

"My dad switched me to a private school last year because there was Montonero indoctrination and training going on [after classes at the public school]. If you didn't stay for indoctrination, you got beat up."

Why the recruiters are able to subvert youngsters is another matter. The magazine Gente recently sponsored a seminar on the subject, with a broad cross section of middle-class parents taking part.

The number of theories put forth was almost equal to the number of participants, but blame was placed generally on two factors: Some aspect of home life and too much leisure time and money for teen-agers.

There was no agreement on just what might be wrong in the home: Some thought youngsters should be more tightly controlled; others thought controls should be loosened; some thought parents did not make enough effort to understand their children; others thought parents were trying too hard to be their children's "friends."

Problems in the Home

Moreover, it became clear that while everyone was deeply concerned and groping for answers, no single answer was likely to satisfy everyone. Some typical responses:

Maria Antonieta Ingster, manager of a motion-picture distribution firm: "I think the phenomenon is caused by middle-class teen-agers having absolutely everything they want, causing them to be bored and wanting to draw attention to themselves."

Enrique Wilkinson, a retired air-force captain and father of four teen-agers: "I attribute the problem exclusively to the moral formation within the home, complemented to some degree within the schools. The economic factor

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Russia Cautions Japan on Islands

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today warned Japan that its claims to four Soviet-held Pacific islands could poison relations between the two countries.

The warning was issued by the Tass news agency in a commentary on what it called an "unprecedented trip" by Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to inspect by boat the four islands at the southern end of the Kuriles archipelago last weekend.

The Soviet Union has occupied the islands since the end of World War II. Japan has refused to sign a peace treaty with the Soviet Union formally ending the war until the islands—which Tokyo calls the "northern territories"—are returned.

FAA Probes Croatian Incident

Lax Security Ruled Out in Hijacking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday that five Croatian hijackers were able to board a TWA jet Friday night because they carried nothing dangerous.

An FAA spokesman said that the terrorists, who commandeered the plane using fake bombs, had ruled out taking real weapons aboard after months of observation at LaGuardia Airport had convinced them it was impossible to circumvent the security measures.

The spokesman said, however, that U.S. airports were alerted Sunday to re-examine their security precautions and be especially alert for efforts to imitate the New York hijacking.

New York airport guards and passengers of the hijacked plane had speculated that the hijackers might have gotten aboard because security was lax.

But the FAA, which supervises security activities at each of the nation's airports, said that investigations during the weekend and information obtained after the hijackers surrendered showed such speculation was incorrect.

System Was Working

"The security system for TWA Flight 355 was in effect and working normally," the spokesman said. "All of the hijackers, including the woman, passed through the system."

Other sources said that investigations during the weekend had disproved reports that the woman on the hijack team might have bypassed security stations and gotten weapons or explosives on board by posing as an airline hostess.

Sources said that the woman, like her four male companions, boarded the plane as a passenger after passing through the metal detector and putting her hand luggage through an X-ray.

"We have determined that those people had no weapons or explosives," the FAA spokesman said. "What they did have with them they carried as components that were assembled into the fake bombs in a lavatory at the back of the plane. None of the things they carried was a prohibited item."

Pilot Cites Terror

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—The pilot of the TWA jet hijacked by Croatian nationalists described his transatlantic odyssey yesterday as "30 hours of hell" and said he would have liked to have had "more support" from French authorities.

"There were moments of terror, there were moments of calm and there were moments of confusion," Capt. Richard Carey said.

The most danger came "while on the ground in Paris" while the negotiations to end the hijacking were under way, Mr. Carey said. "I would like to have had more support from the French... I was given an ultimatum that restricted the negotiations."

That echoed the position the pilot took in conversations with the U.S ambassador to France, Kenneth Rush, during those talks, as shown by a tape recording obtained by the National Broadcasting Co.

"They want to drop leaflets on cities... and for this you are asking that this whole ship could be killed to prove that you can take a stand against terrorism," Mr. Carey said on the tape, adding, "Tell us, please, what we are being killed for."

At another point on the tape, Mr. Rush was speaking about U.S. friendship for Croatians when Mr. Carey cut in angrily:

"Please, sir. You are not talking to a representative of state. You are talking with a human being *who is not conversant with diplomacy*. You can't talk and reason with him. Just reason with the people around you to accomplish what we want."

Giscard Sets December Trip To Improve Paris-Rome Ties

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will visit Rome this December, it was announced today, in a trip intended to show France's approval of the policies of the new Italian government and attempt to lift the clouds that settled over Franco-Italian relations in recent months.

The visit was announced after a visit here by Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. Spokesmen on both sides said it would be followed by further bilateral conferences in an attempt to give Franco-Italian meetings some of the regularity of consultations among the British, French and West Germans. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has not visited Rome officially as President.

It also will be a clear expression of approval by the French for the Andreotti government's policy of excluding the Italian Communist party from the government. Sources here believe that with France soon to face elections that could bring the French left closer to power, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to show his approval of Premier Giulio Andreotti's rejection of the Italian Communists' proposal for a "historic compromise"—one that would have brought them into the government.

Italian-French relations have foundered during the last two years, both over bilateral problems and because political instability drastically reduced Italy's ability to conduct foreign policy. The Big Four of Western Europe gradually has been reduced to the Big Three.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit is expected to give the two sides impetus to work out the problems that have dragged on during the last months. These include in particular the sale of Italian fruits, wine and shoes in France and agreements on enriched uranium, both for the Eurodif plant now under construction and a new plant that the French hope to start building in 1978.

The French announced yesterday plans for the second plant, which by 1985 would greatly narrow Western Europe's gap with the United States in the production of enriched uranium. But it is by no means certain that all of France's partners will go ahead with the second plant, which would cost over $2 billion. Spain, Italy, Belgium and Iran are the others involved. Already there have been differences over plans for the allocation of enriched uranium when the Eurodif plant starts production in 1980.

Sources on both sides said today that the problem would be brought up during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit. Both France and Italy, largely without fossil fuel, have huge stakes in enriched uranium, which is used to fuel most nuclear reactors. So far, however, they have not even been able to agree on where to locate the second plant, with sites in France, Italy and Belgium being considered.

Warning by U.S.

If the five-nation consortium actually goes ahead with the second plant, to be called Coredif, it would make Western Europe largely independent of the United States in the production of enriched uranium by 1985. The United States, which provides practically all of the West's supplies today, has warned the others that by 1985 it will export no more.

The U.S. government, which has three enrichment plants now in operation, lately has tried to encourage private industry to enter the field. But so far little progress in that direction has been made.

Coredif would become Western Europe's third source of enriched uranium, after Eurodif and a British-Dutch-West German consortium called Urenco.

Britons Suggest Novel Plans For Ending Water Shortage

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plan might become operational if reservoir levels fall further and no major rainfall occurs.

There are already advanced plans for a second novel scheme—the transfer of water by pumps from one river system to another, using British rivers as natural pipelines to parched regions.

Looking into a more conventional possibility, the Department of the Environment has granted funds to the Institute of Geological Sciences to investigate the use of deep boreholes sunk into the untapped sedimentary basins of the country.

Huge water resources probably exist in these natural subterranean reservoirs (about 10,000 feet below the surface), but the quality of the water has yet to be evaluated. Some skeptics say it might be even more saline than the sea and, due to its long inertia in the rock strata, heavily mineralized and unusable without treatment.

One of the most exciting proposals is for the conversion of aquifers—large natural "saucers" of porous limestone buried in underground rock strata—into water storage tanks.

During the winter, copious river waters, usually lost into the sea, would be pumped into these saucers—a process called recharging the aquifers. It would be withdrawn during periods of drought.

The Water Resources Board has accepted plans to build barrages across river estuaries to prevent the escape into the sea of huge quantities of water each year.

Although such barrages are costly, one of them, across the River Dee in the ever-thirsty northwest, is scheduled to be completed within 10 years.

But in the end the simplest *plan—to construct more reservoirs*—is probably the most likely to succeed in helping Britain over its comparatively new water woes.

Argentine Youths Join Ranks of Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

contributes, but it's not the most important."

Beatriz Lacoste de Vercesi, a social worker: "It's essential that parents know what their children are doing, that they speak with them and above all listen to them. Speaking to them is easy, but listening to them often is much harder."

Fernando Sabsay, an attorney and professor of law: "I believe the fundamental psychological failure in the home is pretending to be excessively 'a friend' to the children.

"Some fathers even accompany their sons on amorous adventures, and some psychologists say this is beneficial. I believe it creates a great vacuum for the son, for whom no one is occupying the place of father."

A 19-year-old woman told an interviewer that she agrees with the point of view expressed by Mr. Sabsay.

"My father would like to be my friend," she said, "but, being my father, he can't be a friend. He must be my father."

Regardless of how young Argentines are recruited into the guerrilla gangs, and regardless of the reasons, there is no question about what they do once committed. The case of Ricardo Omar Sapag could be typical.

Six years ago Felipe Sapag, the wealthy governor of Neuquen Province in the Andean lakes region, told a magazine interviewer that one of his sons, Ricardo, then 17, "is the family hippie, who smiles only when he comes to me for money."

Five years later Ricardo was serving as a conscript in a secretarial office at air-force headquarters in Buenos Aires, having elected to do his year of compulsory service after college.

On Dec. 10, 1975, Maj. Gen. Aly Corbat, chief of air-force personnel, and his 14-year-old son entered the general's car in front of their suburban home. The son was going to school, the general to his office.

Terrorist Attack

Before the car could get under way it was attacked by terrorists, approaching in a station wagon and firing submachine guns.

The chauffeur jumped from the general's car to try to defend his charges and was struck by the station wagon, suffering a shattered leg as well as multiple bullet wounds. Gen. Corbat was seriously wounded. The general's son was not injured, although, according to an air-force communiqué, "the attackers threw a grenade against the general's car in an effort to eliminate his son."

The communiqué identified Ricardo Omar Sapag as "the finger man and leader of the assault." He remains at large.

Gov. Sapag offered his resignation, which the provincial legislature refused to accept.

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Argentina Bans Pro-Nazi Books On Anti-Semitism

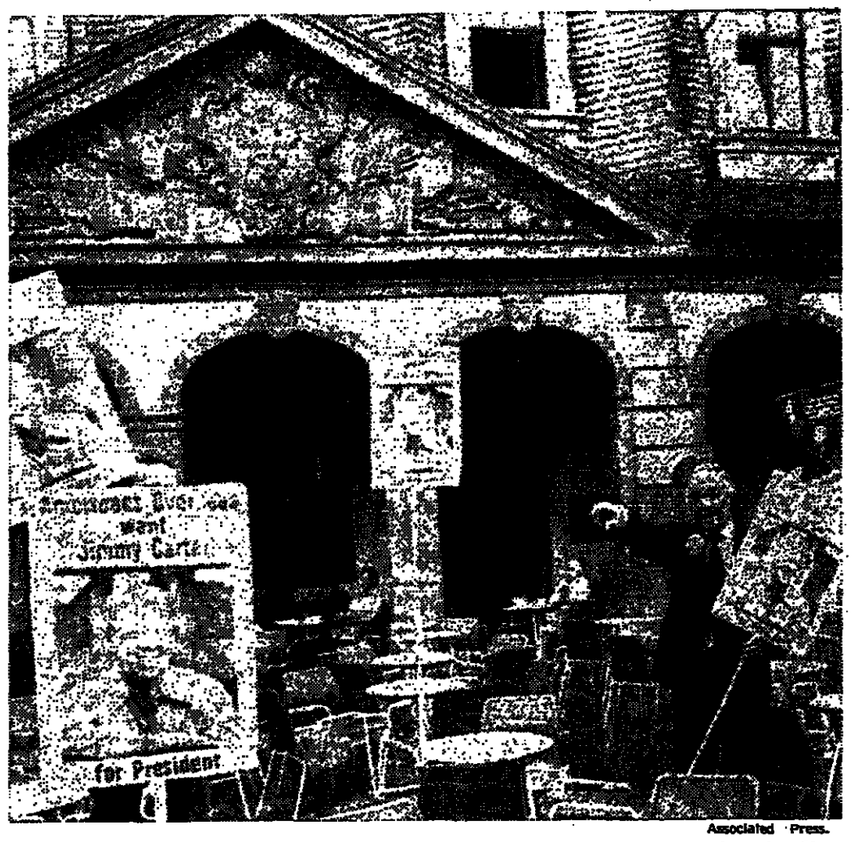
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14 (AP).—Argentina's military government yesterday banned the circulation of anti-Semitic publications edited by pro-Nazi groups.

The decree, which called for the confiscation of such literature here and in other cities, was announced after a series of requests by representatives of the country's large Jewish community, which has been the target of recent violence.

Argentina, with about 600,000 Jews, has the largest Jewish community in the Western hemisphere outside of the United States.

The community has been the target of a wave of anti-Semitic violence in recent months. Jewish-owned stores were hit by gunfire in July and about a dozen synagogues and Jewish stores have been bombed since then.

Most of the banned books are edited by an obscure publishing house called Editorial Milicia. The prohibited books include: "The Jews." "The SS in Action," "Christ Isn't Jewish," "The Lie of Auschwitz" and "Hitler or Lenin."



Associated Press.

LONESOME CAMPAIGNER—An unidentified supporter of Jimmy Carter standing in front of Frankfurt's Hauptwache. He attracted little interest from passersby.

Franjieh Holds Up Approval

Peace Talks Said Set Today Among Sarkis, Arafat, Assad

BEIRUT, Sept. 14 (NYT).—A top-level conference of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian representatives is expected to be held tomorrow at the Lebanese border town of Shtaura in the eastern Bekaa Valley.

According to reports in most newspapers here today, the meeting will be attended by Lebanon's President-elect Elias Sarkis, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad or his Premier, Maj. Gen. Abdel Rahman Khleifawi, and Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to discuss the establishment of an effective cease-fire here which will enable Mr. Sarkis to take over office from President Suleiman Franjieh Sept. 23.

The papers said that Syrian, Mr. Sarkis and the PLO have agreed to meet, but that the approval of the rightist Christian front under Mr. Franjieh was still being sought. They added that the subject was discussed at the separate meetings which Col. Mohammed el-Kholy, an aide to President Assad, held yesterday with Christian leaders in the port of Jounieh north of here.

Road to Solution

Press sources said that if the meeting does take place, it will constitute a breakthrough which may get Lebanon out of its present vicious circle and place the 17-month-old civil strife on the road to a solution.

The PLO had said it was prepared to negotiate with the Syrians and to deal with Mr. Sarkis, but refused to hold talks with Mr. Franjieh's representatives.

PLO leaders recently emphasized that they will carry out their commitments under the Cairo Agreement with the Lebanese authorities once Mr. Sarkis sets up his regime.

The Cairo Agreement, concluded seven years ago, allowed the Palestinian guerrillas to have bases near Lebanon's southern border with Israel, but forbade them from circulating with their arms and uniforms outside those bases and refugee camps.

Karami in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami today conferred with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and other leaders as Egypt stepped up its part in renewed Arab efforts to end the Lebanese civil war.

Pierre Gemayel, head of the Lebanese phalangist party, which is the biggest bloc on the rightist side, was due to arrive later today despite public Egyptian hostility toward his cause.

It was announced at Arab League headquarters here today that an Arab summit, which will concentrate on the Lebanese problem, will meet Oct. 18, preceded by a preparatory session of foreign ministers four days earlier.

Syrian Soldier Flees To Israeli-Held Area

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (UPI).—An armed Syrian soldier bolted into Israeli-held territory on the Golan Heights, the army said today.

A spokesman said that Syrian soldiers fired at the deserter and at Israeli troops, wounding the man.

Allon Assails Study Urging Arab Curbs

JERUSALEM, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon yesterday denounced as "a miserable document" a report by a government official who recommended curbs on Arab population growth in Galilee.

Mr. Allon said that the report by Ysrael Koenig, the government's chief representative in Galilee, had harmed Israel's democratic image and its efforts toward co-existence between Arabs and Jews.

The foreign minister made the strongest attack yet by a government leader against the report, which called for reducing allowances to large Arab families and encouraging young Arabs to study and stay abroad.

Leaked by the leftist newspaper Al Hamishmar last week, the report was written six months ago after a wave of rioting among Israeli Arabs in which six died. Senior ministers have disowned its recommendations, but there is continuing Arab anger that Mr. Koenig remains in the area.

Answering questions at a press club meeting, Mr. Allon said that he wondered how Mr. Koenig could show his face among Arabs after publication of the document.

"This is a miserable document," he declared, "there is absolutely no connection whatever between *its contents and the actual* policy of the government."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Cabinet Sunday that the report was simply a communication between a civil servant and his superiors and had been irresponsibly leaked to the press.

"The government's policy on the question of Israel's Arabs remains valid," he told the Cabinet.

Dismissal Asked

NAZARETH, Israel, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Communist City *Council of Nazareth* today called for the removal of Mr. Koenig.

"These thoughts are Fascist and endanger the relations between Jews and Arabs in Galilee," the City Council declared.

The statement came after crowds from the predominantly Arab town massed outside the *Interior Ministry office in the* Jewish suburb of Upper Nazareth, where Mr. Koenig has his district commissioner's office.

A number of Jews demonstrated in support of Mr. Koenig, but police broke up the crowds before any violence could develop. There were a few Jews among the Arabs protesting Mr. Koenig's proposals.

Sources in the Nazareth city hall said that they would ask the town councils of other communities in Galilee to follow their lead.

Thousands Stage New Walkouts in 2 Basque Areas

MADRID, Sept. 14 (UPI).—New strikes erupted in two of the four Basque provinces today and newspapers warned that the situation in the restive region was threatening to get out of hand.

Tens of thousands of workers *reportedly struck in Vizcaya and* Alava Provinces—apparently in an unscheduled continuation of a leftist-led general strike held yesterday to protest the killing of a young Basque by police last week.

Yesterday's protests involved some of the worst violence in post-Franco Spain, and a delegation of 15 Basque mayors traveled to Madrid to complain to the government about what it called the "brutality of police."

Normalcy returned today to the Province of Guipuzcoa, where the general strike had been 90-per-cent effective yesterday. But in Vitoria, the capital of Alava Province, thousands of industrial workers struck. In the industrial belt of Bilbao in Vizcaya, an estimated 50,000 refused to return to work.

The Catholic newspaper Ya said the "very serious" Basque situation was about to "create a tremendous spril of violence that breeds new violence." The conservative newspaper ABC urged the government to take emergency measures to relieve the tension.

North Italy Is Hit By Rain, Flooding

ROME, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Rain throughout northern Italy today caused some flooding, blocked roads and rail lines and worsened conditions for 60,000 earthquake refugees living in tents in the Friuli region.

Two days of rain in the Dolomites caused streams to overflow, blocking a number of roads. The Brenner rail line to Austria and West Germany was interrupted when rain washed away part of the track bed.

In Friuli, rain and a wind lashed tent cities housing those left homeless by an earthquake May 6 and by further shocks last weekend. Lesser tremors continued this morning.

Says It Was for Electronics

Sweden Reportedly Sent U.S. $250,000 in Secret Paymen

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP).—The Swedish government channeled more than $250,000 in secret cash payments to the chief of U.S. Air Force intelligence in the early 1970s, according to documents published today by a Swedish magazine.

There was no indication in the documents what the money was to be used for and Pentagon officials refused yesterday to comment on the matter.

Folket I Bild, a radical leftist fortnightly magazine, said that the Swedish officials allegedly involved, including Foreign Minister Sven Andersson, had flatly denied that such payments had been made.

[Mr. Andersson and Sweden's commander-in-chief, Gen. Stig Synnergren today confirmed the report of the payments. But they denied the allegation that there was anything untoward about the deal, Associated Press reported from Stockholm.

["It was a perfectly legitimate business transaction concerning payment for delivered electronic goods and in no way payment for services rendered by the general," Gen. Synnergren declared at a press conference.

["The deliveries of goods are continuing and if the receiver of payments so wishes, we will use the same method for payments," he added.]

A high-ranking associate of Swedish Premier Olof Palme told Stockholm that the payments were made for electronic goods. The Palme aide also denied emphatically on behalf of the Swedish government, the correspondent said, that the payments had been made in cash, saying that they were a bank-to-bank transaction.

Other Swedish sources said that although Sweden purchases several hundred thousand dollars worth of U.S. equipment yearly, including some through secret channels, the payments described in the magazine article appeared in none of the customary accounts.

Retired U.S. Maj. Gen. Rockly Triantafellu, who was chief of U.S. Air Force intelligence at the time the payments reportedly began, acknowledged, in a recent telephone interview, a "transaction" fitting the description contained in the Swedish magazine.

Gen. Triantafellu could not be reached for further comment yesterday. In the earlier interview, however, he said that the transaction was a matter "between nations" that he could not discuss.

The charge comes at a sensitive time for Mr. Palme and his Social Democratic party, which face parliamentary elections Sunday. Swedish observers see the publication as an attempt by the magazine to embarrass Mr. Palme's party, which has governed Sweden for 40 years.

Gen. Triantafellu, who now works as a part-time research consultant, said that there was "no question in my mind that there is a satisfactory explanation concerning that little transaction," but added: "You're into an area that I can in no way discuss."

The method of the payments, in the view of persons familiar with intelligence activities, suggests an intelligence liaison link between the United States and Sweden, with the United States providing a service and Sweden paying for it.

But Sweden, a neutral nation, has scrupulously avoided potentially embarrassing associations with NATO countries in recent years and, in any case, such liaison is usually accomplished by exchanges of information, not direct cash payment.

Low Point in Relations

In addition, the alleged series of payments, made from December, 1970, through June, 1972, began during an especially low point in U.S.-Swedish relations. One payment, in June, 1972, was made a few days before Mr. Palme publicly accused the United States of waging ecological warfare in South Vietnam.

The Swedish magazine said that its documents, some of them reproduced with the article, indicated that Mr. Andersson, then defense minister, asked Per Aasbrink, then head of the Bank of Sweden, to arrange payment of $250,000 to Gen. Triantafellu at U.S. Air Force headquarters.

"But the transaction had to be carried out in such a way that it could not be traced in any public Swedish government account," the magazine said. "The money had to be transported in cash by a bagman to Washington."

The magazine said that, to further mask the source of the payments, the Bank of Sweden channeled them through a commercial bank in Stockholm, the Enskilda Banken.

Payment Recalled

A director of Enskilda Banken, who at one time was an adviser at the Swedish Air Force administration, handled the matter, the magazine said. It said that the director, Karl-Arivid Nörlin, told the magazine he recalled at least one of the payments to the U.S. attaché.

Mr. Aasbrink, who is now Sweden's delegate to the International Monetary Fund, has denied that any payments were made and Mr. Andersson told the magazine that its allegations were "untrue" and "completely absurd."

Three years ago, the author of the Folket I Bild article, Jan Guillou, was one of three Swedish journalists sentenced to a year in jail for espionage after the magazine published an article saying that links existed between Swedish intelligence and intelligence agencies in the United States and Israel.

Pay, Security Main Issues At Ford Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

very important," the 53-year-old electrician said as he hurried across the overpass the other day, "but it's not going to be easy for the company to go along with."

"The main thing is to retain the benefits you have," said Rodney Robinson, who works in the glass plant at the Rouge, "and to gain a feasible hourly increase."

Perhaps chief among the union's demands, one that speaks to Mr. Chaffee's concern about jobs, is its proposal to reduce working time. That is not just an attempt to make life easier for the workers, but is designed to preserve existing jobs and open up new ones. The theory is that as working time is reduced, more people are needed to do the work.

This demand represents the closest the union may come to establishing a new principle in these talks. It is also the one that may well turn out to be the hardest to resolve. It involves what the company says would be terrific problems in scheduling work time and thus infringes on what the company considers to be a management prerogative. Ford has ignored the working time issue in both of its offers to date, but it did agree some days ago to set up a joint company-union subcommittee to discuss it.

Closely related are the union job security demands involving curbs on overtime and on farming out work to subcontractors while union members are laid off.

More attention, however, has focused on an "income-security" issue. The union wants the company to increase its contribution to the supplementary unemployment benefit fund, from which workers draw up to 95 per cent of their regular pay when they are laid off. The fund ran dry at other auto companies in the 1974-75 recession, but not at Ford.

Ford has offered to increase its contribution, but the union is dissatisfied with the proposal.

Retirement Pensions

Yet another income-security issue is that of the plight of retired workers whose pensions are being eaten up by inflation. The matter of pensions cannot be reopened this year, but some sort of adjustment may be made nevertheless.

The union is also seeking—and the company has said that it is willing to offer—additional premium pay to men like Bob Gross and Doug Szoke, one a millwright and the other a pipefitter, who work in the Rouge plant's foundry. Skilled tradesmen vote as a unit on contract ratification, and they are in a militant mood. "They'd have to bring us a little bit more wage increase over what they give production workers," before the skilled tradesmen will ratify, Mr. Szoke said.

None of this means that the basic economic settlement will be secondary. In a time of record auto-industry profits, the union has elevated wages to top priority alongside job and income security.

Under the company's most recent offer, the wage of a Ford automobile assembler would rise from $6.57 an hour now to $7.31 an hour in three years. Undoubtedly, that would insure that the auto worker was the best-paid worker in U.S. industry, as he has been for years.

The proposed increase amounts to 3 per cent annually. The union contends, however, that the company's proposal would change the way in which the base wage is defined, reducing it by 25 cents an hour. Thus, with a smaller base, a 3-per-cent increase would bring the worker a cent or two less an hour than if the present wage formula were simply extended.

Trinidad-Tobago Vote Strengthens Leftists

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 14 (AP).—Voters in oil-rich Trinidad-Tobago gave veteran Prime Minister Eric Williams and his moderate People's National Movement a solid election victory yesterday. But the leftist United Labor Front emerged as the main opposition, setting the stage for an ideological clash in Parliament.

It was the toughest politics battle for Mr. Williams, 65, since he came to power in 1956. His party won 24 seats. Labor got 10 and the Democratic Action Congress took the remaining seats in Parliament.



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...ihan Seen Leading

...Senate Race Dominates ...mary Contests in 12 States

By William Claiborne

...YORK, Sept. 14 (WP).—...way race for the U.S. ...emocratic nomination in ...k and closely contested ...and gubernatorial bids ...New England states dom...primaries being held to ...12 states.

...ajor figures in national ...Sens. Hubert Humphrey ...esota and Edward Ken...Massachusetts—are seek...omination in Democratic ...s. Both appear assured ... of easy victories, with Sen. Humphrey running against an obscure divorce-reform advocate who has barely campaigned and Sen. Kennedy facing two opponents of abortion, gun control and court-ordered busing.

But it is in New York where most of the attention is focused. Since 1950, only one Democrat, Robert Kennedy, has been elected to the Senate from New York.

New York Democrats tradition...ally have run liberal Senate candidates against the Republicans. This year, former ambassador to the UN Patrick Moynihan, a popular centrist with labor and ethnic group support, is the candidate. Private polls give him a narrow adge over his closest rival, Rep. Bella Abzug of Manhattan.

Other Candidates

The other candidates are former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer and millionaire parking garage builder Abraham Hirschfeld.

The survivor, in all probability, will face Sen. James Buckley, the front-runner in the Republican primary against Rep. Peter Peyser.

Governors of three New England states—New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont—are seeking party nominations, but only Republican Gov. Meldrim Thompson jr. of New Hampshire is seeking re-election to the statehouse.

Gov. Thomas Salmon of Vermont and Gov. Philip Noel of Rhode Island, both Democrats, are candidates for the Senate.

Gov. Salmon, a two-term governor who lost popularity last year by proposing a sales-tax increase, is being challenged by Scott Skinner, a 34-year-old Vermont representative of Ralph Nader's Public Interest Research Organization.

The winner of the primary will probably face Republican incumbent Sen. Robert Stafford, who is favored to win today over John Welch, a conservative Rutland attorney.

In Rhode Island, Gov. Noel and seven other Democrats are vying for the party's endorsement to run for the seat of Sen. John Pastore, who is resigning at the age of 69. The Democratic nominee will face John Chafee, former governor and onetime secretary of the Navy, who is unopposed in the Republican primary.

In New Hampshire, Gov. Thompson is seeking the Republican nomination for a third term, and he is regarded as a likely winner over his principal opponent, Gerry Zeiller, a former state commissioner of health and welfare.

In the New Hampshire Democratic primary, James O'Connor, a former county prosecutor; Harry Spanos, a former state senator, and Hugh Gallen, a former Democratic national committeeman, are seeking to face the winner of the Thompson-Zeiller race.

...use Plans ...K, King ...ath Probes

By Norman Kempster

...HINGTON, Sept. 14.—With ...ive support of the widow ...Martin Luther King, lead...the House of Representa...greed yesterday to create ...l committee to investigate ...rders of the civil rights ...and of President John ...y.

...Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, ..., the leader of the con...al Black Caucus, said she ...nced the investigation will ...hat others besides James ...ay were involved in Dr. ...killing. She declined to ... specifics.

...Burke and two former ...o Dr. King—Reps. Andrew ...D-Ga., and Walter Faun...-Wash., D.C.—reached an ...ent with the House Dem... leadership to establish a ...ber committee, including ...t three or four members of ...ack Caucus, to handle the ...

...lawmakers were accom...during the meeting by ...ing.

...was in accord," Rep. ... said of Mrs. King. "She ...n the past not necessarily ...d to pursue it. But she now ...that the facts must come ...

...Burke said that the com... would operate as two sub...ittees, one to investigate ...ing murder and the other ...obe the assassination of ...edy.

Stalemate Ended

...e initiative of the Black ...s apparently broke a stale...in the House Rules Com...e, which, since last spring, ...locked legislation calling for ...ngressional investigation of ...Kennedy assassination.

...e author of the measure to ...n the Kennedy case, Rep. ...as Downing, D-Va., has ...a persistent critic of the ...en Commission, which con...d that Lee Harvey Oswald ...he lone assassin of Kennedy. ...e congressman has said that ...rst step in a new investiga...is to demonstrate that the ...en Commission's investiga... was inadequate.

...der congressional rules, a ...al investigating committee ...st only until the end of the ...ress in which it was created. ...assassination committee, ...fore, will go out of business ...nuary.

© Los Angeles Times

...te Information ...r Americans ... London, Paris

...RIS, Sept. 14 (IHT).—The ...ratic and Republican ...es today announced two ...ces available for Americans ...ng information on registra... for the U.S. election.

London, Democrats Abroad ... Americans with special prob... or needing basic informa... could obtain help at their ...es at 88 Seymour Street ...ion W2.

Paris, the Republican party ... it will be sponsoring a voter ...tration and information ... Sept. 19 and 26 after Sun... services at the American ...rch, Quai d'Orsay; the Amer... Cathedral, Ave. George-V, ... St. Joseph Roman Catholic ...rch, Ave. Hoche.

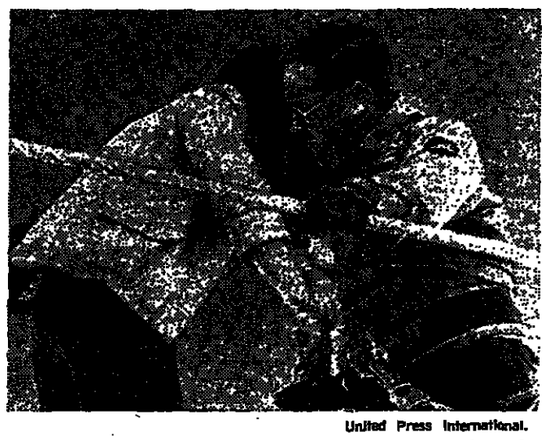
...eeping Machine ...lls Woman in U.S.

...HILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (Reu...).—A woman was killed here ..., week when she was apparent... swept into a city street-sweep... vehicle and crushed, the po... said.

...uthorities said the unidentified ...man's body was ejected by the ...chine. A woman's purse and ...thing were later found in the ...eeper's refuse storage bin.



Associated Press.



United Press International.

Member of New York police emergency squad grabbing wrist of a man before he could jump from Brooklyn Bridge Monday. Moments later a policeman consoled the man after handcuffing him to safety belt.

House-Senate Panel Debates Abortion Funds for Medicaid

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP).—The presidential campaign dispute over abortion moved into the halls of Congress yesterday as House-Senate conferees on the $56.6-billion appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare again deadlocked on whether to cut all federal funding of abortions for low-income women.

Anti-abortion demonstrators clustered around the Senate Appropriations Committee office carrying red roses to symbolize life. The pro-abortion group held up twisted metal coat-hangers to demonstrate what low-income women might be required to use to give themselves abortions if federal funding is stopped.

House and Senate conferees, meanwhile, wrangled for three hours over a House amendment barring the use of any funds in the bill for abortions. The amendment has twice been approved by the House and twice rejected by the Senate.

The government, under the Medicaid health program for impoverished women, now pays about $45 to $50 million a year to help the states provide up to 300,000 abortions for Medicaid recipients.

Senate Rejection

In the first of several votes, the Senate conferees rejected, 8 to 7, as too restrictive a compromise proposal by Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., to permit Medicaid to finance abortions only to save the life of the mother. That would bar all abortions performed under Medicaid as a method of family planning, to save the mental health of the mother, or to preserve the physical health of the mother, except where death was indicated.

The House conferees then rejected, 6 to 4, a proposal by Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., to permit Medicaid abortions where the life of the mother is endangered or could be shortened by pregnancy, or where the pregnancy results from rape or incest. House conferees called it too permissive.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., then proposed to bar all Medicaid financing of abortions except to "preserve" the life of the mother, but Senate conferees rejected it, eight to five.

Brooke's Opposition

Sen. Brooke said that he saw no difference between "preserve" the life of the mother and "save" the life of the mother and opposed both as too restrictive.

Sen. Schweiker said "save" means "it's an emergency and you have to be able to show she's going to die immediately." He said "preserve" is a "longer-term thing" which would permit abortions where the physician could foresee death, "at some future point."

The conferees meet again today.

U.S. Still Opposes Price Indexing At Paris Talks

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—The United States remains opposed to indexing raw material prices as a means of safeguarding the income of the developing countries. Stephen Bosworth, chief U.S. delegate at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, said today.

Mr. Bosworth stressed at a news conference that the industrialized countries willingness to discuss the concept of indexing the prices of oil and other raw material implied no commitment to put this concept into practice.

The four committees of the 27-member conference opened their week-long September session earlier in the day, following a compromise on their work program that ended a long-standing deadlock. Under the compromise, the eight industrial delegations agreed to discuss indexing and other means of safeguarding the revenues of raw material exporters, while the 19 developing countries agreed to drop their insistence that such a discussion automatically constitued a firm commitment.

The developing countries, particularly the petroleum exporters, have long proposed indexing their prices—linking them directly to the prices of manufactured products exported by the industrialized countries.

Finn Air Strike Set

HELSINKI, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Finland's 170 air traffic controllers have announced they will go on strike at the end of this month because they are overworked.

Amnesty Official Sues A Soviet Publication

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—Vladimir Albrekht, acting secretary of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International, said today that he has filed suit against a Soviet publication that called his organization anti-Soviet.

He said a judge in the Dzerzhinsky People's Court told him that she would decide in a week whether to hear his case against the Literary Gazette, which on Sept. 1 called the London-based prisoners' rights group a "well known anti-Soviet organization." Mr. Albrekht charged that the article defamed his honor and reputation.

Israel Will Talk On U.S. Oil Rift

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Israel is sending a special delegation to Washington to negotiate a settlement to the controversy over U.S. American oil drilling in the Gulf of Suez.

"Israel will not give up its right to control the eastern half of the gulf," Foreign Minister Yigal Allon declared yesterday. "But we are ready to enter into talks and clarifications with the United States."

The long-standing dispute erupted into gunfire last week when Israeli gunboats fired on and sank marker buoys set out by the crew of a floating drilling platform of the Amoco oil firm. Sources in Jerusalem said the government was embarrassed about the shoting and was hopeful of a quick agreement to smooth over the difference of opinion.

Two Musicians Defect

MUNICH, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Two members of East Germany's famous Leipzig Gewandhaus orchestra fled to West Germany from Austria last night, Bavarian border police said today.

Rejecting, Signing Bills Equally Risky

Ford in a Political Squeeze on Legislation

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT).—President Ford will repeatedly be put on the spot politically in the next month as he decides whether to sign or veto controversial legislation.

Before it adjourns early in October, Congress is expected to send to the White House several measures dealing with the economy, the environment and government regulation of business. All have generated intense support and opposition.

Whether Mr. Ford signs or vetoes the bills, which were developed by the Democratic-controlled Congress over administration objections, some important interests are bound to be unhappy.

If he allows the measures to become law, the President risks alienating some conservatives and members of the business community who are the mainstays of his political support.

If he vetoes the bills, he risks offending moderates in the northern industrial states whose votes, according to Ford campaign strategists, are essential to a victory by the President in the November election.

Some of the Bills

Among the controversial bills are the following:

• Anti-trust legislation that would permit state attorneys general to file what amount to class-action suits seeking treble damages from companies engaging in price fixing. Consumer organizations have given the bill top priority. Businessmen have argued strenuously that such a law would permit politically opportunistic state officials to force companies into bankruptcy merely by threatening suits. Mr. Ford has expressed "serious reservations" about the legislation.

• A bill amending the Clean Air Act to relax the pollution standards required of automobile manufacturers and industrial polluters but to set new standards, considered too tough by the Ford administration, for preserving the quality of air in unpolluted regions of the country. Environmentalists have lobbied hard for the bill, but developers, utilities and other industries have opposed it.

• A measure that would expand the nation's parks and recreation system to an extent far greater than that proposed by the President. Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe has said that the President might find the bill too costly.

• An appropriation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Department of Labor for the next fiscal year that provides $4 billion more than the President requested in his budget. Most of the additional appropriation is for popular health, education and community-service programs. Mr. Ford vetoed a similar measure for the last fiscal year, calling that bill a "classic example of unchecked spending."

• A $3.5-billion appropriation to finance the public works jobs bill enacted last month over the President's veto. Its sponsors estimate that 350,000 jobs would be created or preserved by the appropriation. The President has argued that putting the out-of-work on the public payroll is the wrong way to attack the nation's unemployment problem.

Although the Democrats in Congress are losing no sleep over the President's discomfort, the passage of the measures just before the election is not the result of a political scheme. Rather, the action is part of the normal process of cleaning the congressional calendar before adjournment.

However, it is possible, though not likely, that the Democrats will resurrect already vetoed bills, such as one regulating strip mining, to force the President to issue another veto close to the election.

56th Veto Is Cast

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—President Ford today cast his 56th veto, rejecting a bill to have the government try to develop an electric car as a possible alternate to the gasoline-powered automobile.

The bill would have established a five-year, $160-million research program under the Energy Research and Development Administration.

"I am not prepared to commit the federal government to this type of a massive spending program, which I believe private industry is best able to undertake," the President said in a veto message.

He said that under his fiscal 1977 budget, the energy agency has funds for certain research related to electric cars, including an essential—advanced battery technology.

Meetings to Be Open as Well

Ford Signs Bill to Allow Public Access to Agencies' Records

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT).—President Ford signed into law yesterday the "government in sunshine act" requiring many federal agencies to open their meetings and their records to the public.

Sitting, appropriately enough, in sunshine flooding the White House Rose Garden as he signed the legislation, Mr. Ford said that the law reaffirms "America's proud heritage that the government serves, and the people rule."

Sen. Lawton Chiles, the Florida Democrat who was the chief congressional sponsor of the bill, said that the sunshine act would discourage the "cozy" relationships that sometimes develop between federal regulatory agencies and the industries they are supposed to regulate.

Sen. Chiles also said that the law could help restore public confidence in the federal government and dispel doubt that the public interest is being served in Washington.

The sunshine law affects about 50 federal boards, commissions and other agencies with two or more heads or directors. Many of these are independent regulatory agencies such as the Federal Power Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission and other organizations such as the Federal Reserve Board, the Export-Import Bank and the National Science Foundation.

Those agencies will be required to open their meetings to public observation. The law also provides a number of exceptions that permit the agencies to close their meetings for a fairly wide variety of reasons.

But even if the meetings are closed, the agencies will be required to keep a transcript of the proceedings, in most cases, that would be available for scrutiny in case of legal action or for other specified reasons.

The law also prohibits informal, "ex parte" communications between officials of these agencies and representatives of companies or other interested persons with whom the agencies do business.

The bill was opposed by a number of agency officials, most strongly by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who warned that open meetings and public disclosure of the board's proceedings could disrupt financial markets and make it difficult to obtain necessary data.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board, however, said yesterday that Mr. Burns's objections had been resolved by changes in the legislation before it was passed. In some cases, the board may close its meetings and keep minutes rather than full transcripts.

In his remarks at the signing, Mr. Ford said that "in a democracy, the public has a right to know, not only what the government decides, but why and by what process."

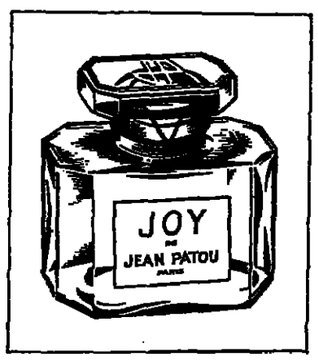
But while his statement before the television cameras conveyed unalloyed praise for the bill, his prepared statement, issued by the White House press office, expressed several significant reservations.

The "most serious problem" with the law, the President said in the prepared statement, was that it takes precedence over provisions of the Freedom of Information Act that exempts certain information from public disclosure. He also complained that the definition of what constituted a meeting of members of government agencies was too "ambiguous."

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'Orbiter' Will Be Used in Tests

U.S. Space-Shuttle Craft to Debut

By Robert Lindsey

DOWNEY, Calif., Sept. 14 (NYT).—After you put men on the moon, what do you do for an encore? Federal decision makers faced this question seven years ago, and this week the nation will get a look at their answer.

It's the space shuttle, a vehicle that is part airplane, part spacecraft and this country's first major undertaking in manned space flight since Project Apollo, the $21-billion program that carried astronauts to the moon and back.

If the space shuttle works as planned, and if high costs do not doom it politically, officials say it could virtually end the era of large "throwaway" rockets because it will be reusable, like an airplane. Now, every time the government launches a satellite, it does much the same thing as driving a new, multimillion-dollar truck off a cliff right after the truck delivers its first load.

The development is a huge undertaking, although not nearly as large as Project Apollo, which involved hundreds of companies and tens of thousands of workers across the country. The $6.9-billion shuttle has had fairly clear sailing through Congress so far, while it has had a low public profile.

Challenges Seen

As it gains more prominence and its proponents press this fall for White House approval to build two more shuttles—in addition to the three ordered—at a cost of $500 million apiece, the project appears likely to face increasing challenges.

Although the first flights by the shuttle are not scheduled until mid-1979, Rockwell International Corp., the conglomerate that is developing the system, will on Friday stage the aerospace industry's traditional rollout ritual for the first model.

At a manufacturing plant in the desert at Palmdale, Calif., about 80 miles northeast of the corporation's Space Division here, Rockwell International will unveil the first of three "orbiters" for the system now authorized by Congress. The craft will be used for landing tests beginning next summer.

"We're ready, and we're just about on the schedule we said we'd be on," says George Merrick, 48, president of the division, which produced the command-service modules used in Project Apollo by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The new craft is designed to move men and instrument payloads in and out of orbit in a three-man space freighter that has a huge cargo bay and is slightly larger than a two-engine DC-9 jetliner. It will be rocketed 100 miles or so into space like a conventional satellite with a lift-off heave of 6 million pounds of thrust, remain in orbit for a few days or as long as a month, dropping off new satellites, retrieving old ones and performing other tasks.

Wings, Coating

Unlike a conventional satellite, the space shuttle will have wings and be cocooned in an elaborate sheath of ceramic insulation, allowing it to zoom back into the atmosphere, withstand the searing heat of atmospheric friction and then glide down and land like an airplane to be reused, its engineers say.

Some critics—including Sen. Walter Mondale, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate—have assailed the shuttle as a kind of make-work project for the aerospace industry.

Critics contend that the number of bona fide missions requiring the shuttle for transportation into space does not justify the high cost of developing it, and that economics make it more sensible to continue using expendable launch rockets.

In effect, they assert that the agency is building a machine for which there is doubtful need, so it can later say such a machine exists and therefore must be used.

Moreover, the success of Project Viking—the robot spacecraft that has allowed exploration of portions of Mars by remote control—has raised new questions about whether U.S. resources might be more efficiently spent on unmanned rather than manned craft.

Proponents of the shuttle regard it as a historic turning point for manned space travel, a transition from the circus-like extravaganzas of moon flights to a routine utilization of space for productive tasks.

"NASA has identified 570 different missions for the shuttle; there's plenty more to do," Mr. Merrick said.

Besides scientific experimentation, he said potential tasks ranged from astronauts' use of instruments to monitor the weather and look for terrestrial mineral fields, to experimental manufacturing techniques in the cosmic vacuum, to resupplying an orbiting space station.

Less is being said publicly but the shuttle is also scheduled to be used extensively for military mission in space.

The Air Force Space and in missile Systems Organization is spending more than $700 million to adapt and construct launch facilities and extend a runway to 15,000 feet for landing of the shuttle at Vandenberg Air Force Base, on the California coast north of here.

The Air Force now employs satellites extensively and routinely: With the Central Intelligence Agency to photograph other countries from space; with the National Security Agency to eavesdrop on foreign telecommunications and gather intelligence about foreign radar defenses; for early detection of missile launches and nuclear tests; for communication, mapping, weather intelligence and other missions.

Robots Only

But all of those satellites are robots. Air Force generals have been seeking—without success—to conduct manned operations in space since 1958.

The shuttle at last would put Air Force pilots in space on purely military missions, where they will be able to launch reconnaissance and other types of satellites, repair defective satellites and perform additional tasks. There is the potential of inspecting foreign satellites in orbit (although it is likely that Soviet spy satellites, as do ours, have defensive systems that would cause them to self-destruct if efforts were made to capture them or approach them too closely). There is also the possibility of direct "eyeball" inspection of foreign military activities. Theoretically, the shuttle also would seem to give the country a new capability for delivering nuclear weapons.

Air Force sources, however, say there is no consideration of using the shuttle as a bomber.

Bloc Cosmonauts To Join Russians In Space Shots

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—Cosmonauts from eight socialist nations will join Soviet airmen in space shots beginning in 1978, Tass said today.

They will orbit with the Russians in Soviet spaceships and space stations, the news agency said.

Tass said that dates were set during consultations here today to begin the training of future cosmonauts from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The eight countries, together with the Soviet Union, are members of Intercosmos, an association of Socialist nations that has already cooperated in launching 16 unmanned satellites.

The joint space flights will take place from 1978 to 1983, Tass said. The cosmonauts will train at the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center near Moscow, where Soviet cosmonauts train.

Two Soviet cosmonauts and three U.S. astronauts cooperated in a joint space flight, Apollo-Soyuz, last year. Their orbiting space stations linked up July 17, 1975.



Associated Press.

BRIDGE COLLAPSE—Divers at lower right search for bodies after a trailer truck and at least one car fell into a channel at Manchac, La., when a barge struck a span of the bridge. Police were uncertain how many cars or persons were missing.

Panel Foresees Curbs to Protect Ozone

Scientists Warn U.S. on Aerosol Sprays

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP).—A committee of scientists advised yesterday against an immediate ban on aerosol sprays containing fluorocarbons, even though it said the sprays are probably breaking down the ozone shield that protects the earth from a dangerous overdose of ultraviolet rays.

But the scientists said some restriction on the sprays—used mostly to dispense deodorants and hair products—"is almost certain to be necessary at some time and some degree," and they asked for another six months to two years to learn more about the sprays' effects.

The ozone shield is a layer of molecules in the stratosphere, 16 to 19 miles above earth, that prevents much of the sun's ultraviolet light from reaching the surface. If fluorocarbons—the chemical propellants used in most sprays—break down too much of the ozone, the results could be more cancer and other ill-effects on plants and animals and possibly perilous changes in the world's climates, the scientists said.

The effect of waiting two years "at a maximum" for better data to guide any restrictions and make certain they are necessary would be "very small," added the select committee of the National Academy of Sciences. The panel was named two years ago at the request of concerned federal agencies.

It is likely, the committee said, that continued use of fluorocarbons at 1973 levels—use has dropped in succeeding years by 15 per cent—would in 100 years reduce the ozone layer by a significant 7 per cent. A two-year delay of an aerosol ban, it was added, would increase the reduction by only six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The group advocated three "urgent" measures:

- An "immediate" start on developing and passing legislation to "selectively" regulate fluorocarbon uses—allowing some and disallowing others—so regulation could begin quickly if required.
- A law to require labeling of products containing the suspect fluorocarbons so consumers can stop using them if they want.
- A public health campaign to attack a new, worldwide epidemic of malignant melanoma, a deadly form of skin cancer that is apparently being caused by more exposure to the sun as people wear fewer clothes and sunbathe more. Breakdown of the ozone layer would increase melanoma still more, said Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick of Harvard University, "but the sun is here to stay anyway, and we ought to tell people what to do about this now."

Extensive use of fluorocarbon propellants in sprays began about a decade ago and grew by 10 per cent yearly through 1974.

Three-fourths of worldwide fluorocarbon production is for use in sprays, and more than half of the world total is in deodorants and hair-product sprays.

Some scientists first calculated last year that the sprays could affect the ozone layer.

Fluorocarbons in sprays, once released, float gradually skyward. There the powerful ultraviolet rays release the chlorine atoms in the fluorocarbons, and in a series of chemical steps the chlorine in turn breaks down ozone.

One molecule of highly stable chlorine can break down 10 molecules of ozone. It can take up to 10 years for fluorocarbons released on earth to reach the stratosphere but, once there, they remain. It can take a century or more, it is calculated, for any destroyed ozone to be replaced.

The potentially most dangerous effect is the possible effect on world climate, the panel emphasized. Continued use of fluorocarbons at 1973 levels could add "about 40 per cent,' it was estimated, to the warming of atmosphere that is expected from the continued burning of coal and oil.

A possibly dangerous effect "of unknown magnitude," the committee said, is the impact of an excess of untraviolet on DNA, the genetic chemical, in farm plants and animals which might undergo stunting and other undesirable changes.

Surest of all is an increase of skin cancer, the scientists said. The largest number of cases would be two forms—basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas. These are usually caught early and seldom kill, although they sometimes disfigure.

Navy Finds Most Of Missing Parts From 2 F-14 Jets

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP).—Parts of four of five electronic components apparently stolen from two jet fighters at a Virginia naval air station last week were discovered Sunday night half-submerged in a small pond about six miles from the military base, Navy officials said yesterday.

The fifth component was believed to be in the same area, near the Virginia Beach oceanfront north of the Oceana, Va., naval air station, according to military officials in Norfolk.

Navy investigators searched the area with metal detectors yesterday but were unable to locate the remaining component, part of more than $450,000 worth of gear of which the disappearance from an F-14 Tomcat squadron at the base was discovered last Tuesday. The F-14 is the Navy's most advanced jet fighter and is regarded as the only plane capable of challenging the most advanced Russian fighter, the MiG-25 Foxbat, in a one-to-one duel.

A Navy spokesman yesterday described the electronic gear as "unclassified" but declined to be more specific about its function. The missing components could not have been assembled into a complete weapon system, a Pentagon official said.

Some of the electronic devices appeared to be missing from the components, the spokesman said.

Dutch Poll Shows 62% Find Prince Inquiry Lacking

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14 (AP).—Sixty-two per cent of Dutch citizens believe that an official inquiry failed to reveal fully the facts on Prince Bernhard's involvement in the Lockheed bribe scandal, according to an opinion poll.

The poll, conducted by the Dutch Institute for Public Research for Elseviers magazine, showed that only 27 per cent thought everything had been revealed. Two per cent said that the investigation failed completely to uncover the facts. Nine per cent were uncommitted.

Nine hundred persons were polled four days after the Aug. 26 publication of the report on Prince Bernhard's dealings with the U.S. aircraft company. He subsequently resigned from all his defense and business posts.

An independent three-man tribunal appointed by the government spent six months probing allegations that Queen Juliana's husband took $1.1 million in Lockheed payouts.

The investigation failed to establish that the 65-year-old Prince received such funds but found enough embarrassing evidence to force his resignation from public office.

WAC's Abolition Voted by House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The House approved overwhelmingly yesterday a bill to abolish the 34-year-old Women's Army Corps and to streamline the promotions of military officers.

Abolishing the WAC was viewed as another step in eliminating sex distinctions in promotions. The other services have women members with special names but not separate corps.

The bill, approved 343 to 4, now goes to the Senate. It would establish for the first time a single officer-promotion policy for all four services, and would limit the numbers of field-grade officers in proportion to a service's total manpower.

31 Die in Thai Floods

BANGKOK, Sept. 14 (AP).—Thirty-one persons drowned and eight others were missing after flooding in five villages of northern Thailand over the weekend, the Interior Ministry said Tuesday.

5 Months After Election

Thai Premier's Stock Sinks In Growing Domestic Crisis

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Sept. 14.—After his overwhelming election victory only five months ago, the popularity of Thailand's 71-year-old Premier Seni Pramoj has dropped almost to rock bottom.

Premier Seni's inability to cope with a domestic crisis of confidence is also distressing Southeast Asian leaders, who regard Thailand as vital to the stability of the remaining non-Communist states of the area.

Not one piece of major legislation has emerged from parliament as the Premier's nominal supporters have engaged in public squabbles. The annual promotion list for generals and admirals occupies government attention, and little time is given to national problems that Mr. Seni said five months ago "need immediate attention before it is too late." In addition to reports of a growing discontent, the newspapers serve up a scandal a day—typical was a police major recently accused of plotting a kidnapping.

Last week, James Rooney, president of the normally unobtrusive American Chamber of Commerce, warned the government that "even though the tools for change are in hand, the job is not being tackled." Such criticism would ordinarily enrage many Thais, but this time the staunchly nationalist newspaper, the Nation, said Mr. Rooney had "hit the nail on the head." It wondered whether Mr. Seni was "capable of leading the government to tackle the affairs of this country before they become a shambles."

'Wishful Thinking'

The Nation added that expectations for foreign investment—Mr. Seni's announced first priority to ease staggering unemployment—amounted to "sheer wishful thinking."

Many feel that his seeming inability to reach or impose decisions is tempting the restive generals to grab back the power they were forced to surrender by student riots in 1973. This feeling grew measurably last month when the former strong man, Field Marshal Prapas Charusathira, under military protection, flew back from exile in Taiwan.

After the sometimes slapstick events of a week, Marshal Prapas was eased back out of the country. Mr. Seni said of the military hierarchy, "Sometimes it is under government control and sometimes it is not."

That crisis continues to simmer as Thanom Kittikachorn—the other half of the exiled military dictatorship—has openly threatened to return from exile in Singapore to become "a Buddhist monk."

Some well-informed Western diplomats think the main thing forestalling a military take-over is simply the absence of any persuasive general who could unite his bickering colleagues. Although the top generals pledge loyalty to democratic civilian government, they show little enthusiasm for it. Defense Minister Tavich Seniwong, a member of parliament from Bangkok, resigned over the Prapas affair and snorted, "I am a career military officer and not a politician," which gives an indication of how he views his fellow members of parliament.

Defections in Party

It is Mr. Seni's failure to dominate his own party that is most discouraging to many observers. In his one big parliamentary test—a relatively mild anti-corruption measure—he suffered defections from all sides, including the three other parties in his coalition.

Characteristically, Mr. Seni's reaction was mild. He prepared to start all over on the measure—a process that will take months.

Mr. Seni survives primarily because no visible alternatives have emerged and he goes to embarrassing lengths to avoid confrontation with the military. His squabbling Democrats do control 114 seats in the 279-member House of Representatives and need only the dependable 56 votes of the military-dominated Thai Nation party for a comfortable majority.

Although Mr. Seni's personal popularity is low, neither the "old guard" nor the "young lions" in his party have anyone else who could hold the party together.

So the immediate prospect is more of the same—with problems shunted off to committees and emergencies dealt with only when they erupt.

© Los Angeles Times

Big Sponges Grow In Ocean A-Dump

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 14 (UPI).—A new genus of giant sponge is thriving in the Pacific where thousands of barrels of radioactive waste were dumped 25 years ago.

The Oakland Tribune this week described the sponges as three to four feet tall and shaped like big vases. They are near the Farallon Islands, 30 miles west of San Francisco.

Robert Dyer, an oceanographer with the Office of Radiation Programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, discovered the sponges. He said the plutonium content of the sea bottom near the small cluster of uninhabited islands where 47,500 barrels of radioactive waste were dumped, was found to be 25 times higher than the maximum levels previously predicted by scientists.

Killer Bees In Venezuela

CIUDAD BOLIVAR, Venezuela, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The deadly African bee has reached Venezuelan territory after advancing north from Brazil at the rate of 150 miles a year, Health Ministry officials said here today.

The hybrid strain has been spreading northwards since a number of bees escaped from a hive in southern Brazil about ten years ago.

Farm workers and horses have been killed in several countries by the bees, which are said to attack without apparent cause.

New Delhi Drops Attempt to Shut Opposition Daily

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Indian government yesterday dropped its attempt to shut the New Delhi edition of the Statesman, an English-language national newspaper that has been a frequent target of the government.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government told the New Delhi High Court that it was withdrawing its notice served nearly a month ago asking why the Statesman's printing press in the capital "should not be forfeited" for printing a journal that attacked the operation of the 19-month-old nationwide emergency.

The Statesman, which publishes editions here and in Calcutta, challenged the government in court.

The government withdrawal was the first court victory by the Indian newspaper over the government since Mrs. Gandhi imposed the emergency on June 26 of last year. Since the emergency, newspapers have been censored, civil liberties suspended and tens of thousands of political opponents jailed.

Numeiri Rebukes E. German Chief

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A diplomatic row has broken out over a congratulatory message said to have been sent by the East German head of state, Willi Stoph, to the outlawed Sudanese Communist party.

Speaking on television last night, President Gaafar Numeiri said: "Such an action . . . cannot be accepted for it is against all diplomatic traditions for any head of state to congratulate or even send any message to a dissolved party in any foreign country."

He said he had ordered the Foreign Ministry to call in the East German ambassador to demand an explanation. President Numeiri said Sudan would reserve to itself what action it might consider necessary to "confront such behavior."

Singapore Curbs Scholars Abroad

SINGAPORE, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Singapore has banned its top overseas scholars, including the youngest son of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, from engaging in political activities.

Regulations in the government gazette state that holders of Singapore's presidential scholarships should not take part in such activities and should not change their academic course without permission.

Among this year's nine presidential scholars is 19-year-old Lee Hsieng-yang, youngest son of the Prime Minister, who is studying engineering at Cambridge University in England.

Vienna Vandals Attack Anti-Nazi Memorial

VIENNA, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A plaque commemorating members of Austria's anti-Nazi resistance movement here has been damaged for the second time this year, police said today.

They said a corrosive fluid had been used to deface the plaque and blamed the attack on vandals. It was recently replaced after being damaged by hammer blows last October.

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The Old-Timers Rebel

...all Town Ends Aid 'Woodstock Nation'

By Molly Ivins

...STOCK, N.Y. Sept. 14 ...This town has finally ...s welfare office and ...ed to pay.

...ne-relief budget, swollen ...flux of young people ...re by the legend of the ...ock nation," went from ...1970 to $70,000 in 1975 ...0 in the first six months ...ear. The taxes went up ... budget until old-timers ...alking about moving out, ...ey could not afford their

...wnspeople call the young ...ippies, freaks, longhairs, ... cultures or just "those

...'t call them hippies," said ...onstable William Water- ... call them drifters and ...ecause that's what they

...ld Unit Resented

...long-haired youths, who ...ly hang arv und the village ...re here, they say, because ... where it's at, man, this ...e it's at." However, many ...ouths who drift into town ...ckpacks stay only a few ... a few weeks because they ...ere are no jobs in town. ...formation and social ser- vice organization called Family of Woodstock tries to help the longhairs, among others, but there is considerable resentment against its efforts.

The resentment dates to August, 1969, when for three days 400,000 young people cavorted about at a rock concert—which was actually held 50 miles away—startling many people in the area by smoking marijuana and swimming nude.

But for the youngsters it created a myth about a "Brigadoon," where they could listen to rock music all day, smoke, swim, laugh and love without unseemly interruptions. They called it Woodstock.

Oddly enough, the real Woodstock was rather like the dream. With 5,000 people then (7,000 now), it is a lovely place with hills and streams. Bob Dylan lived here and so did Peter Yarrow (of Peter, Paul and Mary) and members of The Band.

And, in the early years, no one in Woodstock minded people with beards who did not work 9 to 5.

In Ulster County, where Woodstock is situated, and in Oneida County, the towns pay 100 per cent of home relief through the county and are later reimbursed in part by the state and federal governments. Elsewhere in the state, home relief is a joint county-state responsibility.

County's Reaction

The Ulster County Department of Social Services is not unsympathetic to Woodstock's plight but if the town does not pay, the county is prepared to increase its tax in Woodstock to make up the difference.

Valerie Cadden, town supervisor of Woodstock, said: "Home relief was intended to provide help for town residents with temporary problems. It's supposed to be for 90 days."

"We have a work program. If you're getting home relief and are physically able, you're supposed to do some work for the town," Mrs. Cadden said. "But these people get medical excuses. Or they just fail to show up.

"When we then close their cases, they apply for a 'fair hearing,' which they are entitled to under the law. But it takes 90 days for a fair hearing and in the meantime they're collecting $225 a month without doing any work. They also get food stamps and Medicaid from the county."

Faced with the bills for this program, the Town Board wrote the county on April 20 that it simply would not pay its share unless and until "current abuses are curbed and major reforms are implemented."

The town asked for more control over determination of eligibility for the program, reform of the fair-hearing process, additional funds to cover the cost of the equipment for the work programs and more help from state and county employment services.

Social Services

Both Mrs. Cadden and Chief Waterous are upset with Family of Woodstock, Inc., which provides a wide range of social services—from drug problems and runaways to housing and employment.

Family, with only three paid staff members but with 100 volunteers, has its office in a comfortable but rundown old house. This year's budget is just under $60,000, which comes from federal funds funneled through the county's mental-health and drug-abuse programs, and from charity and local fund-raising.

The staff members and volunteers make it clear that they believe they are carrying out the best of the dream of the "Woodstock nation"—the idea of loving and helping out a sense of community.

But Family is accused of advising newcomers how to get on home relief and how not to get kicked off it, and of finding "crash pads" for youngsters without funds.

...Bahamas ...gin Talks Tax Pact

Robert L. Jackson

...HINGTON, Sept. 14.—The ...ry and State Departments ...egun what promise to be ...ersial negotiations toward ...ible tax treaty with the ...as, it was learned yester-

...dopted by both countries, ... treaty could hasten the ...of offshore tax shelters ... authorities say have cost ...S. government hundreds of ... of dollars.

...or such an agreement, now ...t form, the Bahamian gov- ...ent could be called upon by ...nternal Revenue Service to ...e details of financial deal- ...n the islands by Americans. ... could remove some of the ...tiveness of foreign trust ...nts which wealthy U.S. citi- ... have opened in recent years.

...how tough the treaty will ... its final form is uncertain. ... U.S. authorities feel that ... Bahamas may insist on a ...ic agreement that gives the ...rance of cooperation but ...eaves intact its strict bank ...y law.

Law Called Obstacle

...e 1968 statute, long consider- ...e obstacle by U.S. tax inves- ...rs, provides criminal penal- ...or any banker in the Baha- ... who discloses information ...rning a customer's account. ...e Bahama Islands, which ob- ...d their independence from ...n in 1973, have attracted ...ns of dollars in U.S. invest- ...s because there are no in- ... taxes or estate taxes.

...reign trust accounts held by ...citizens can, therefore, gen- ... profits that are not taxable ...e these profits are brought ... to the United States.

...e congressional tax reform ...e recently approved by con- ...s would change this, mak- ...foreign trust accounts fully ...le. The bill has not yet ...d Congress.

... official familiar with the ...ssions said, "We want some- ...e meaningful [from the Ba- ...as] and we're in a position ...act it.

...he Bahamas is heavily de- ...ent on the U.S. for its tourist ... and banking industry. The ... could take action in both ...e areas."

© Los Angeles Times.

...ilean Exiles Unity Parley

...ASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP). ...der the auspices of a U.S. ...ch organization, leaders from ... sides of the divided Chilean ... community met last week ...ew York to unify opponents ...Chile's ruling military junta ... to seek its overthrow.

...he thousands of exiles are ...ded into those who supported ...ident Salvador Allende's lar- ... Marxist government, which ... in the military coup of 1973, ... those who were then in ...osition.

...fteen leaders of Christian- ...nted parties on both sides of ... Allende issue attended the ...ting, sponsored by the Com- ...ee on Latin America of the ...ional Council of Churches. ...luded were Renan Fuentealba, ...mer president of the largest ...ilean party, the Christian Dem- ...ats, who opposed Allende, and ...mer deputy Luis Maira of the ...ristian leftist party, part of ...ende's ruling coalition.

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Michael Thomadiades.

Melina Mercouri as Medea in a new production in modern Greek.

Mercouri's Triumphant 'Medea'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

THEATER

ATHENS (IHT).—An extraordinary production of "Medea" with Melina Mercouri as the avenging sorceress is being staged in an improvised outdoor arena on Mount Lycabettos, the towering hill now topped by the Saint George monastery.

The decor of Robert Mitchell is a large rock surface; wooden benches for the audience surround it. In the center of the rock is the mouth of the pit from which Medea emerges. She, the witch wife, the text relates, lives in the ground. Usually, her habitat is a cave, but here she dwells in the bowels of the earth and comes forth to cry her woes with a chorus, clad in the stiff robes of Oriental statuary, and to cast her terrible spells. In the blackground—on a dominating peak—appears later the dragon chariot in which she rides away after her vengeance has been accomplished.

Greek tragedy today is acted in modern Greek here and the classic plays are adapted for performance. Minos Volonakis has written the present version (of which an English translation exists) of Euripides's work and has directed the play. In his adaptation, woman's long subjection to man is stressed. Aside from Prometheus, the rebels of Greek drama, he contends, have been chiefly women: Antigone in her defiance of Creon, Electra inspiring revolt with her implacable fury, Lysistrata inaugurating the sex strike to halt the battlefield slaughter, and this Medea, the distrusted and misused woman from an alien land. Her defense lies in sinister magic, and when wronged and banished by her husband she slays their children and his prospective bride and that bride's conniving father.

The Mercouri interpretation is a triumph. Most other actresses who have attempted the role have succeeded in characterizing Medea, her brooding and her scheming, her exotic strangeness. Few have met the challenge of the mighty climax when the tormented wife's smouldering hatred bursts forth in a shattering explosion. She plays with mounting intensity thoroughout, but holds in reserve the full force of terror and pity for the superb conclusion.

There is solid support by Dimitris Papamichael as Jason and by Elena Apergis as the nurse who leads the chorus and with remarkable skill opens the play, a difficult duty. Theodore Antoniou's music is of dramatic aid and Denny Vahliotis's costuming is imaginative.

Volonakis, the director-adapter, has already accomplished much for the Greek drama in the modern theater. In 1959, he gave Euripides's "The Bacchanals" its first professional staging in English for over a century at the Oxford Playhouse. Since then the play has been produced by others 12 times in Britain. His staging of "Medea" with Mercouri is a major theatrical event. Next weekend it will be seen for two performances at Saloniks and it has been invited for guest engagements in the United States.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries include "The Cultural History of Puppetry," Kunsthalle, Cologne (Oct. 23-Jan. 1); "Precursors of Art Nouveau," Darmstadt museums (Oct. 22-Jan. 30); "Far West—Indians and Settlers in the Indian West," Villa Hügel, Essen (Sept. 22-Dec. 5); George Grosz and Arwed Gorella, Kunstverein, Karlsruhe (to Oct. 17).

* * *

Wagner's "Ring" cycle will be presented for the final time in Wieland Wagner's staging at the Stuttgart Opera on Sept. 25 and 26 and Oct. 3 and 17, with Silvio Varviso conducting a cast headed by Catarina Ligendza as Brunnhilde, Siw Wennberg as Sieglinde, Grace Hoffman as Fricka and Waltraute, Peter Hofmann as Loge and Siegmund, Hubert Hofmann as Wotan and Gunther, and Gustav Neidlinger, Gerhard Unger, Otto von Rohr and Karl Ridderbusch in other parts. The tetralogy will return to the Stuttgart repertory in 1977 in a new staging scheduled to be done by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle.

* * *

The second Musique en Armagnac festival will run from Oct. 1 to 7 in the towns of Condom, Lectoure, Eauze and Casteras-Verduzan, under the direction of Marins Constant and with the participation, among others, of I Solisti Veneti, the Ars Nova brass quintet, the organist Xavier Darrasse, the Groupe Vocal de France, the harpsichordist Elizabeth Chojnacka, the violinist Pierre Amoyal and the Ballets Felix Blaska. Works having their first performances here include "Saison Nouvelle" by André Bon, performed by the Solisti Veneti under Claudio Scimone and a mass commissioned from five young composers, which will be performed in the cathedral at Lectoure.

* * *

The autumn program of the music season of the Fondation Royaumont, at the Abbaye de Royaumont in Asnières-sur-Oise, north of Paris, begins Sept. 18 with a film on Bruno Maderna's "Satyricon" at 7 p.m. and a recital by the pianist Michel Beroff at 8:45. On following Saturdays, at the same hours, the film will be the Peking Opera and a concert by the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique of Radio France under Emmanuel Krivine on Sept. 25; Henze's "The Young Lord" and the trio of pianist Alain Planes, flutist Andras Adorian and cellist Alain Meunier on Oct. 2; Pinchas Zukerman in "Here to Make Music" and violinist Philipp Hirshhorn and pianist Jean-Philippe Collard on Oct. 9, and Schubert's "Trout" (with Barenboim, Zukerman, Perlman, Dupre and Mehta) and a recital by the pianist Rein Gianoli on Oct. 16.

Smaller U.S. Passports

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Starting next January, all newly issued U.S. passports will be smaller than the ones currently in use. The 1977 passport will measure 4.92 by 3.47 inches compared with the current size of 6.12 by 3.75 inches. Other new features include the elimination of the bearer's height and hair and eye color.

Waverley Root: Palatable But No Treat for the Gods

MEDIEVAL tradition had it that Judas hanged himself from an elder tree. This may seem impractical of him to Americans who are accustomed to thinking of elders as shrubs. There are elders and elders, however, and if European elders run to trees and American elders to bushes, both exist on the two sides of the Atlantic, and sometimes coexist in the same species.

Thus, the blue elder of western North America, *Sambucus caerulea*, though usually encountered as a thick bush 6 to 10 feet high, can become, when local conditions are propitious, a tree 25 feet high.

In the Midlands of England, it is added that Christ was crucified on a cross of elder wood. These legends have caused some to look upon the elder as a malevolent plant and others as a benevolent one. When an old-fashioned German peasant doffs his hat on coming upon an elder, it is undoubtedly a gesture of respect, but is it a respect inspired by fear or gratitude?

In Scandinavia, the elder is definitely regarded with fear. Danes hold that it is inhabited by a witch-like spirit known as the Elder-Mother, without whose permission its flowers may not be gathered.

Kept for Protection

On the other hand, most European gardens once contained an elder, which was supposed to protect the household against ill fortune; it was bad luck to pull one up or cut it down, so elders were likely to survive to an overripe old age.

Although a provider of food, the magical overtones of the elder no doubt account for the fact that since antiquity it has been esteemed more as a medicine. Belief in its protean efficacity was echoed by U.S. colonists, who gave children a few elderberries before tucking them in for the night to prevent bed wetting, a curious use for a fruit supposed to have diuretic properties. The colonists also considered elderberries a cure for rheumatism, and the inner bark of the plant a cure for dropsy.

Elderberry wine was prescribed as a palliative for coughing and elder-flower tea for dyspepsia. Hot poultices of elderberry leaves applied to sprains and bruises were thought to reduce pain and swelling.

However large the part of superstition in these beliefs, they may well have had some basis in practical experience. Elderberries are a healthful food, containing more vitamin C than citrus fruits or tomatoes, more vitamin A and calcium than any other comparable wild plant and impressive amounts of iron and potassium.

The elder does not occupy a particularly prominent place as a source of food and its favor today seems, for some inexplicable reason, to be confined chiefly to Anglo-Saxon countries. In England and the United States the elderberry, important food or not, exercises a certain folkloric charm. Probably because it exists only as a wild fruit (I have never heard of anyone cultivating it), its very name has a homey, nostalgic old-fashioned ring about it, evoking the regretted age when almost everyone derived his food from his own soil, not from supermarkets.

Elderberry wine has been compared to the taste of the muscatel grape, which fits it for the role sometimes forced upon it of adulterating indifferent wine which is offered to a gullible public as port. This is elderberry wine, deep red and rich; elderflower wine, still or sparkling, is pale yellow and more delicate in flavor.

The musky flavor of elderberries is the complement of the rather sickening odor of the leaves and bark, very evident if you break a green twig, which is said to repel insects. It also repels some humans, who are discouraged from eating fresh elderberries. But they were eaten with relish by Cherokee Indians and have even been consumed fresh by some Europeans. For the squeamish, drying the elderberries banishes the overstrong factor in their flavor and at the same time intensifies the agreeable elements.

Drying is therefore usually the first step in preparing elderberries (and elder flowers, too) for use as food, in which domain it is more versatile than most persons suspect. It is by no means restricted to jelly (and jam), in which case it is usually combined with some other fruit to provide the pectin elderberries lack—crab apples, for instance. In England, cranberry and gooseberry juices are sometimes combined in jelly.

Elderberry seeds have been found in Neolithic sites in Switzerland and in Iron Age sites in England, but of course we do not know in what form they were eaten. We begin to have firm information early in the 15th century, when Sir John Cornwell gave a dinner for Henry V, whose menu included "fried sambucade," in other words, elder-flower cakes.

One of the oddest elder dishes is found, although rarely, in France, a country normally inhospitable to this plant. It is *moëlle de sureau*, elder pith, reamed out of the twigs, cut into convenient lengths, cooked like asparagus and served cold with vinaigrette sauce. It is palatable, the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gourmets" admits, but not quite "a treat for the gods."

(c) 1976 Waverley Root.

DIAMONDS

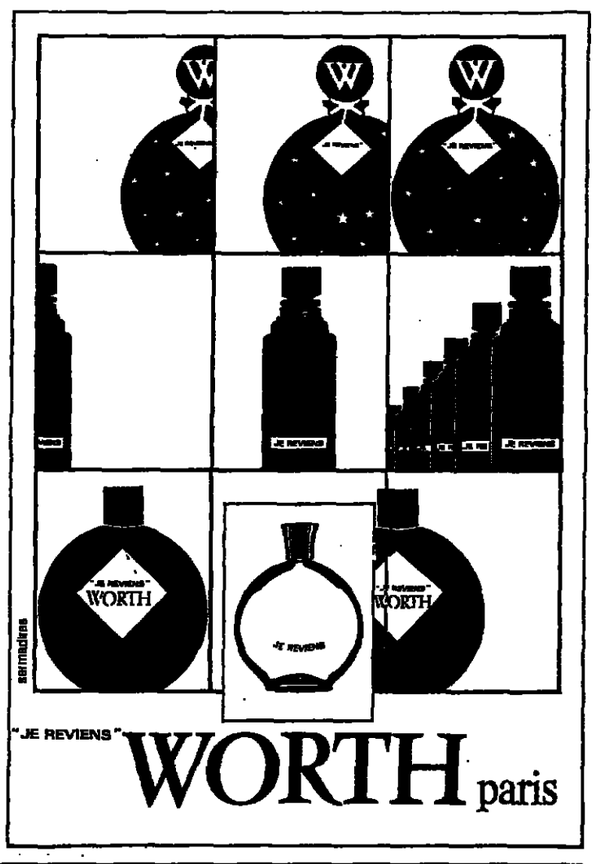
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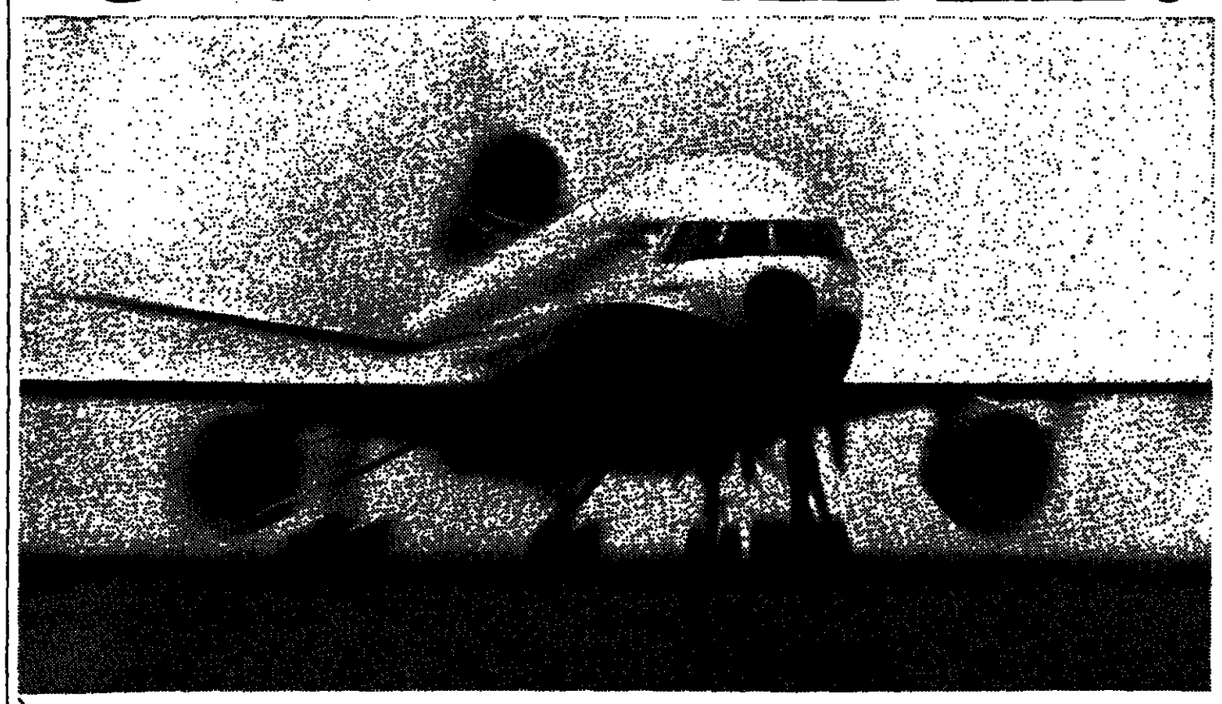
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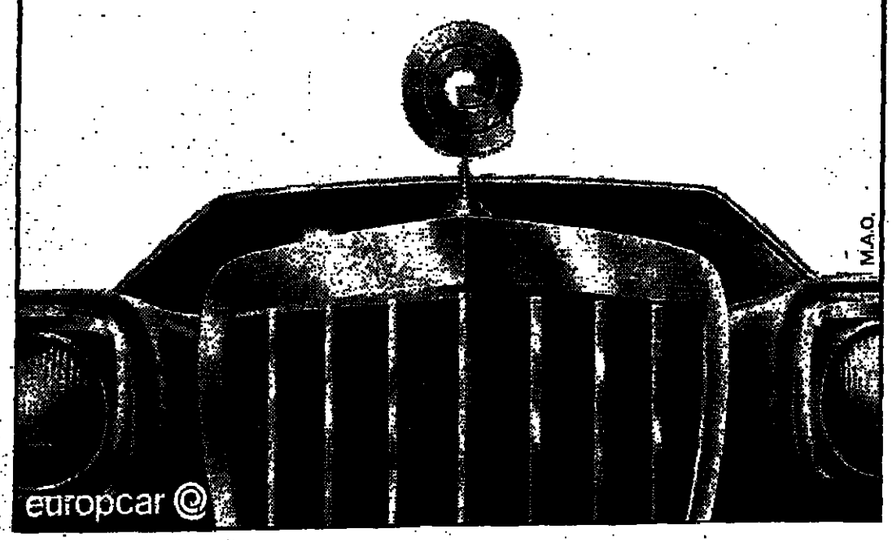
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M.A.Q.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6- Wednesday, September 15, 1976

Taxing Americans Overseas

When Congress brings forward a tax bill at the height of a political campaign, its members would like to be able to go to their constituents and boast that they had increased revenues and diminished taxes for most voters. This, of course, is not an easy feat, and the intricacies of the bill agreed upon by House and Senate conferees may well be due, at least in part, to the difficulty of convincing the citizenry that Congress has made the tax burden lighter while increasing tax revenues by over a billion and a half in the first year.

Unhappily, one of the means used to accomplish this was to add considerably to the tax load borne by overseas Americans. It is easy to see how this was accomplished. Although their voting rights have been extended, tax-paying Americans abroad do not constitute much of a voting threat for any representative or senator. They have, in effect, received the formalities of representation without the actuality. The taxation, on the other hand, is very real. Moreover, Americans at home have paid little attention to the provisions in the bill that affect citizens overseas, and if they did, would probably not take those items too seriously. There is still some feeling of distaste for what was once considered expatriation; still distrust of overseas financial operations (which, of course, has been heightened by the Lockheed revelations). Both the nature and the significance of the work done by the great majority of Americans working in foreign countries, as well as the complexities and impact of the taxes they must pay where they live, are largely unrecognized in the United States.

Yet the United States is far removed from the days when its foreign trade was conducted by supercargoes of sailing ships and its commercial interests represented chiefly by foreign subjects acting as consuls. The U.S. community abroad is no longer composed almost wholly of artists, students and uprooted snobs. It is an essential factor in the national economy, comprising men and women working, often under difficult circumstances, in enterprises that contribute enormously to the well-being of the nation.

Outmoded attitudes are among the factors contributing to the present bill's increases of the tax burden of overseas Americans. How to correct them is far from easy. President Ford has been urged to veto the bill when it comes before him because of many items in particular and its complexity in general. To give those citizens who reside and labor in foreign countries adequate representation for the long haul is a much more difficult problem. It requires an educational process at home, for one thing, and some method of focusing criticism on tax details for another. But both of these are truly national concerns. The United States needs its commercial, industrial and cultural community abroad at least as much as it needs its diplomats and garrisons outside its borders. And that community is as entitled to full consideration in tax matters as, say, the United Automobile Workers in their argument with Ford over wages and hours.

The Arab Boycott

The Arab boycott against Israel raises difficult political, economic, legal, and moral issues for the United States. The boycott is repugnant. It violates American principles and laws when it requires U.S companies, as a condition for doing business with Arab countries, to discriminate against American citizens because of their nationality, religion, or race. It unfairly imposes secondary boycotts against U.S. companies that hire Jewish employees or directors, or trade with Israel.

Efforts to prevent American companies from acceding to boycott rules imposed upon them by a foreign power are unfortunately complicated by the fact that the United States has itself engaged in secondary boycotts against other countries—for example, for trading with Cuba. Such extraterritoriality is a threat to liberal trade and investment, to the rights of innocent people in other countries, to the sovereignty of other nations, and to peace itself.

All of this makes more difficult, but no less relevant, the question whether the United States can effectively prevent its own businesses from yielding to Arab pressures that abridge the rights of other U.S. citizens and companies. The route taken by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff in amending the pending omnibus tax bill with a requirement to impose tax penalties on companies that participate in secondary or tertiary boycotts seems to us the wrong solution. Using the tax code as a punitive device establishes a dangerous precedent. The tax laws are not intended to be part of the law enforcement system. Their purpose is to provide revenues and to improve the economy's stability and growth.

Although certain types of activities are encouraged by the tax laws (as through the investment tax credit), stretching that principle into a new system to punish corporations or individuals for alleged misdeeds is a questionable course. Under the Ribicoff amendment, moreover, determination of guilt would be made by the secretary of the Treasury "or his delegate." Such powers, if granted to an agency administrator, might be employed arbitrarily, especially in dealing with such complex questions as whether a firm did or did not participate in a secondary or tertiary boycott.

Unfortunately, the Ribicoff amendment has now been embedded in the tax bill adopted by the House-Senate conference committee, and the President may have no choice but to accept it or risk killing the tax bill and endangering the economic recovery. Over the coming months, however, Congress and the President should develop a more effective and legally sound attack on the boycott.

The antitrust laws, the civil rights laws and the banking and security laws give the United States government the means of curbing conspiracies and discriminatory practices by U.S. companies that cooperate with the Arab boycott. Enforcement of those laws would do much to stiffen the resistance of American firms to foreign economic blackmail. The government has recently stepped up its actions to penalize firms that violate U.S. laws in response to the Arab boycott. This may signal a welcome change from past attitudes when, as a report by the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shows, the U.S. Commerce Department actually helped and encouraged American firms to uphold the Arab boycott and winked at violations of the disclosure requirements of the Export Administration Act, intended by Congress to fight the boycott. Secretary Elliot Richardson insists that under his administration such conduct has ceased.

Congress nevertheless should strengthen the Export Administration Act by making it illegal for U.S. firms to engage in secondary or tertiary boycotts. The threat of economic reprisal by the Arabs cannot be accepted as a basis for permitting U.S. firms to submit to odious terms that violate the rights and interests of other Americans, or abridge this nation's sovereign powers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Austerity in Portugal

With seriously declining food production, a predicted balance-of-payments deficit of $1.5 billion this year and widespread disruption on the shop floor, it is clear that tough measures are needed.

The key question now is how far the Communists will choose to cooperate in implementing the government's measures. The prospects are far from bright.

But there can be little prospect of solving the country's problems, and laying a sound basis for democracy, if (Premier Mario) Soares is not now given a chance to govern.

—From the Financial Times.

Anglo-Canadian Relations

It is increasingly needful for a British prime minister to take counsel with his opposite number in Ottawa. As Canada's stature in world affairs has increased while Britain's has fallen, the two countries become of more equal weight in political and international terms.

When the balance was or seemed less equal, British prime ministers tended to tack a call at Ottawa onto visits to the United States. Prime Minister (James) Callaghan has done well to use an invitation extended to him when foreign secretary to break this bad habit.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 15, 1901

NEW YORK—President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office yesterday in Buffalo, where William McKinley, 25th President of the United States of America, died, the victim of assassination by an anarchist. An autopsy ascertained that Mr. McKinley died of gangrene, which formed around the wounds made by the anarchist's bullet. President Roosevelt is expected to maintain the policies of his predecessor, particularly with regard to foreign affairs.

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1926

LONDON—England is a nation of atheists. That is the surprising conclusion drawn by the magazine Nation, which has been conducting a survey of the country's religious beliefs. Of those the magazine questioned a large majority denied the existence of a God, while even fewer respondents accepted Christ's divinity and almost all abjured the doctrine of transubstantiation. Most also believed that nature is indifferent to human ideals.



'Remember, It Is Better to Light a Candle Than to Swear in the Dark, or Something—May I Be of Help?'

Kremlin Is Worried About Role of Brzezinski

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—Soviet officials are afraid that if Jimmy Carter is elected, he may appoint as his secretary of state the man they consider as one of the most anti-Soviet foreign-policy experts in the United States. He is Columbia University professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who began advising Carter on foreign policy long before other people were taking Carter's presidential ambitions seriously. Brzezinski, when told of the Soviet concern, and of the speculation that the Kremlin might try to help Ford beat Carter, reacted with characteristic vigor.

The speculation in the Soviet press that Brzezinski might become secretary of state had been fueled by a number of articles in U.S. newspapers anticipating such an appointment. In the Soviet press the speculation was accompanied by two comments. Brzezinski was said to have "made a career out of militant anti-Communism." But, the Moscow New Times implied, the prospect of office might be causing him to "modernize his obsolete dogmas."

Brzezinski replied that the Moscow reference to him as a possible secretary of state is "stupid," that it is based on "a complete journalistic invention." Carter, he insists, gets his advice from a dozen people "who play as important a role—or more important—as I do." Indeed, he declined to be interviewed for an article on how a boy who had arrived in Canada from Poland when he was 10, in 1938, and had gone to study in the United States only in the early fifties, had now come to be considered as a possible secretary of state. On the other hand, he was prepared to discuss at length his views on foreign policy without, refreshingly, asking even once to go off the record, as the members of the Washington foreign-policy establisment habitually do. But he did insist that he was not speaking for Carter.

Russians Unimpressed

The Russians remain unimpressed, and they claim that Brzezinski wants to keep a low profile precisely because any imputation of a cold war stance through guilt by association might do him damage in the election. If Carter could be made to look like a man who might bring the cold war back, while Ford is represented as the man who would prevent this, this might have a measurable effect on the election.

I put it to Brzezinski that one way in which the Kremlin might try to help Ford would be by making to him the concessions which could lead to a spectacular SALT agreement, somewhat in the manner of the Nixon-Kissinger pre-election summit spectaculars. The Kremlin keeps saying that everything is virtually ready for a SALT agreement, and it has also proposed to the White House an agreement on arms supplies to the Middle East, which could be presented as a dramatic step toward a Middle East settlement. Khrushchev used to boast that his own moves had helped John Kennedy in an election in which a few hundred thousand votes had made all the difference—and this year's election could prove equally close.

Brzezinski said that he could not judge what the Kremlin's calculations were. But, when pressed, he concluded in statesmanlike fashion that the effect of any Soviet-American agreement would depend entirely on its substance. "I don't think," he said, "that one wants to make such a sensitive and critically important issue into a matter of partisan tactics." If it was a good agreement, then everyone would welcome it, he said.

Kissinger Talking

But that is only one side of the coin, he added. The public, he noted, had become very suspicious of agreements—especially agreements concluded by Kissinger. Because of the Soviet conduct in Angola, he said, and the effect of the recent Reagan campaign, and also if the timing, just before the election, looks suspicious, the impact might be negligible. It might, he added, "even be counterproductive."

Nor, to judge from what he says, need the Kremlin be so alarmed about the foreign policy of the United States if Brzezinski were to become secretary of state—or what is perhaps more likely, if he got the job which Nixon first gave to Kissinger, that of the president's assistant for national security affairs. Brzezinski believes that the Soviet Union ought to follow a more restrained foreign policy, more compatible with the world as it is today, "a highly complex and interwoven and interdependent reality." It sounds almost as if Kissinger were talking—and Brzezinski is prepared to concede as much.

How, he was asked, could the Kremlin be made to come round to this view? "There is not really that much disagreement between what I say and others, including Kissinger, have said on this point." There were two approaches, which should be combined, he said. On the one hand, one should try to obtain the Soviet Union's "constructive involvement in dealing realistically with the new global problems." But this should be combined "with efforts to eject their power where it is either applied or asserted," he added.

Did this mean that there would not be that much difference between Ford's and Carter's foreign policy? He said there would indeed be "wide-ranging" differences—different priorities, different emphases, the values behind it all, the role of morality, the way decisions are made in the United States. "But that doesn't involve me," he said, "that involves Ford and Carter."

The Russians—or at least some of them—refuse to believe it. They know nothing about Carter, but they know a good deal about Brzezinski, who, they believe, would be shaping Carter's foreign policy. They now seem to be engaged in a debate about the person who could become Carter's "Kissinger," analyzing his past statements, and trying to decide whether they should, perhaps, revise their attitude. There are those who believe that Brzezinski is not as black as he is painted, and that Carter might, just conceivably, do better by the Kremlin than Ford. The outcome of that debate in Moscow may well determine what, if anything, the Kremlin will do about the U.S. election.

Even Chinese Do Not Know China

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING.—The funeral services for Mao Tse-tung are taking place at the Great Hall of the People, a five-minute walk from the Peking hotel where I am now writing. Together with the rest of the party which accompanied former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger to China, I have been invited to pay condolences at the bier later this week.

Still, the net effect of Mao's death is to drive home the enormous distance of outlook and custom which separates China from the outside world. Although the politics of the post-Maoist era are being shaped here in Peking, the most experienced foreign analysts can only begin to guess at what is happening and going to happen in the most populous country on earth.

A striking sign of how little even the Chinese know about themselves emerged from the spontaneous mourning which took place Friday between the announcement of Mao's death and the beginning of the formal funeral ceremony. The center of attention was Tienanmen Square, just in front of the huge picture of Mao, now edged in black crepe, which sits high above the gate leading into the Forbidden City where the ancient Chinese emperors used to live.

All day long mourners came to the great square to pay their homage to Mao. Hundreds of them—including young boys and girls—stood in front of the picture and bowed low three times. That highly traditional gesture, a mark of respect long out of fashion in Communist China, astonished many Chinese, who began to take pictures of their countrymen. It showed to what extent ordinary Chinese, while faithful to the regime, have been masking their true beliefs and feelings over the past quarter-century of Communist rule.

Since even the Chinese don't know what other Chinese are doing and thinking, it is easy to see why foreigners are confused or mistaken. Still there has formed among the diplomats whom I have been seeing here—including Russians, Australians, Romanians and Japanese—a kind of consensus as to what is in the offing.

First it seems clear that there are not going to be any sudden changes in policy—particularly foreign policy. The eulogy of Mao published on his death stressed continuity of all policies. By listing many enemies of Mao who had leaned toward better relations with Moscow, it emphasized continued hostility toward the Soviet Union. That point has been further driven home by the failure of the Chinese to publish the Soviet telegram of condolences on the death of Mao, even though the telegram was sent in the name of the whole Central Committee of the Russian Communist party.

Decline of Chiang

A second point of general agreement is that Chiang Ching will not play a major role. She has not been prominent, nor have any other members of Mao's family, in the funeral arrangements. The April disturbances at the memorial services for Chou En-lai showed that she was very unpopular. "She is," a diplomat told me, "a fading star."

Lastly it is clear that personnel changes will probably be made slowly. The campaign against Teng Hsia-ping, the heir-apparent to Premier Chou who was ousted after the April riots, goes on apace. But the significant point is that Teng himself seems to be the only important target.

The nearly endless list of officials attending the funeral excluded only two second-level names connected with Teng—the head of the New China News Agency, and the minister of rail transport. For the rest, it was a show of massive unity linking army and civilians, and provincial and central government leaders behind the regime of Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

Still, changes will have to be made. The relationship of the Premier and the former Shanghai leader Chang Chun-chiao seems made for rivalry. The post of chairman of the Communist party, occupied by Mao for so long that it seemed part of his name, is now vacant. Five of the nine members of the standing committee of the Chinese Politburo have died or been forced out in the past year. At least some of these vacancies will be filled, and as they are, there will emerge, a long time after the funeral, baked meats are cold, the features of what is now a blank mystery—the face of China after Mao.

Letters

Needed: A Footnote

I find it impossible to distinguish between the despotism of the Kim regime and that of the Park regime in Korea today. I also believe that Park must change his policy towards basic human rights and liberties if he wishes to continue to enjoy American support, and I believe this because America was at least conceived as a free nation whose duty it would be to uphold freedom and personal liberties. Therefore, unlike *Evans and Novak in their* article "Examining the 'Ploy' at Pyongyang" Sept. 7, I do not find it amazing that an additional paragraph in a condemnation of North Korea, also condemning South Korea's attitude towards dissidents, should find Senate approval. Is it necessary for the United States to support fascism against Communism?

J.C. WRIGHT Jr.

Brussels.

Vive l'Amitié

Could this happen in New York?

On August 27, 1976, I took a taxi from Boulevard des Sablons to Rue Victorien Sardou, Paris 16.

I left my wallet containing 1,000 French francs, $60 and an American Express card on the back seat.

Two hours later the driver, René Kirjner, Rue du Trésor, Paris 4, called to request that I come to his apartment for the wallet intact.

Vive l'amitié franco-américaine!

MARTIN LEVINSON.

Brooklyn, N.Y.C.

Swiss Defended

It was enterprising of Flora Lewis to discover Switzerland and kind of the IHT (Sept. 9), to give her the front page to tell us about it. But it was strange that she could apparently find no other informants than three rather self-important members of the banking fraternity and depressing that her chief conclusions seem to be if the Swiss public want it that way, it must be wrong.

Anyone who really knows Switzerland also knows that its inhabitants are anything but opposed to meaningful change. What they have managed to avoid is change for change's sake. If that enables them collectively to lead a life that is more rewarding than the inhabitants of some other countries, wouldn't it be a better idea to consider imitating them, instead of knocking?

A.D. SIMONS.

Pany, Switzerland.

Touch of Arsenic

I don't know whether you people in Paris got the word this past week that California's State Department of Health conceded to the press that many California wines do indeed contain arsenic, as recently charged before a conference of the American Chemical Society.

So a lot of people around here were pretty worried. Until yesterday. Yesterday the department, having run its own tests, announced "a person would have to drink 1,500 gallons of a typical California wine in a single day" to get himself a lethal arsenic dose.

That would mean tippling 7,570 standard bottles of 75 centiliters per day, the way I figure it. Even around Dijon, nobody I know could manage it. In effect, the Bordeaux and Burgundy interests can forget the arsenic story—people in the business here say that maybe this titillative little touch of arsenic in the bottle could even boost California sales.

WILLIAM A. KRAUSS.

Ojai, Calif.

Papandreou Still Stirs Greek Rage

By William Buckley

ATHENS—Harmonious relat... between Greek and Turk... abnormal. During the gr... Cyprus crisis of 1974, it see... likelier than not that war w... result, a horrible internecine ... destructive of NATO. Pyrrhi... its consequences to the two e... ern Mediterranean states wi... enduring patrimony includes ... golden age of Pericles, the gl... of the Ottoman Empire, and ... hatred of one another.

The worst features of ... Cyprus crisis were not that ... Turks invaded the island and ... creased substantially their c... pation of its greener pastures ... that it was all done as a re... of an idiotic initiative underta... by the incumbent Greek col... He paid for it all with his r... and in a matter of weeks ... republic was reconstituted u... Caramanlis. But the aggrava... was, and continues to be, int... able to Greek pride.

It was during that period ... the United States played so ... ful a role as the hate-object ... Greek passion—when it was wi... advertised that the Central ... telligence Agency was respons... for the military and political ... fortunes of Greece. This ... somewhat difficult to maint... inasmuch as it was also the ... and had been for years, of A... Papandreou, the son of Ge... the genial old demagogue ... Greek politics. Andre went ... the University of California ... Berkeley to teach economics ... having done his best to m... Berkeley uninhabitable, repair... ed himself to Greece and sta... raising hell more or less for ... and profit.

Lived Another Day

When the colonels took ove... 1967, President Johnson was o... heard to have said to a mili... aide, in response to pressure f... the academic community, ... those Greek bastards not to st... that son of a bitch from Be... ley, whatever his name is"; ... so Papandreou lived to fight ... other day, and during his inte... in exile tried to persuade ... world that the colonels were ... ing orders from the CIA. If ... were, then it became hard ... understand why the United St... would order the colonels to p... into Cyprus and destroy ... equilibrium there, antagoni... Turkey, upsetting the balanc... forces in the area, getting ... Navy kicked out of vital b... in Greece. But the left t... scends the rigors of logic ... pursuing its objectives: make ... world unsafe for America, s... ulate discontents among ... Communist nations—and blam... all on the CIA, or whatever ... the fashionable American inc... of the day.

Papandreou has once agai... leverage on events, not bec... his constituency is great, now ... he is back in Parliament. Bu... is the truly irresponsible ... anxious to bring Greeks ... Turks to fighting fury with ... other, and now he is b... furnished by the Turks wit... provocation. For dozens of y... indeed one supposes for gen... tions and centuries, the e... boundaries between Greece ... Turkey in the Aegean Sea ... been in dispute.

The Turkish imperialists ... dusted off the thesis that ... of the Greek islands in the ... ern Aegean are, really, not ... more than atolls squatted o... on the Turkish continental s... which shoves out westward ... corporating one-third to one-... of the Aegean Sea.

Basic Instinct

That claim, made in front... a Greek, is akin to challen... his mother's chastity, and ... instinct is to reach for his ... ket. As I write, the on-duty ... of the Greek Parliament ... to determine upon an appropr... response, having referred ... matter to the Security Council ... a Turkish seismic exploration ... which is conducting experim... as if it were floating over ... own territory, though it kn... very well that it fishes in ... proclaimed as Greek by R... McNally.

The Greek government is ... posed to measure a polite ... sponse, notifying the Turks ... their ship is infringing on G... territory. But enter Papandr... heaving and fuming and tal... about Hellenistic pride, and do... his level best to catapult ... incident into the kind of impa... that excludes, after a while, ... thing but explosive respon... Leaving Papandreou where? ... body knows for sure—but le... ing, in the wake of his dem... goguery, a ravished and humili... ed country.

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INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1976

ritish Trade Deficit Smallest in 5 Months

...m Wire Dispatches

...N, Sept. 14 (UPI).— ...trade gap with the rest ...orld showed a dramatic ...ent of £236 million last ...he Department of Trade ...d today.

...ap between imports and ...was £291 million compar... a massive £527-million ...figure for July. It was ...t performance for five ...

...l, with invisible earnings ...things like banking, ship... tourism—of an estimat...

...Concerns ...igh Links

...SELS, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ). ...major European oil groups ...king European Economic ...nity backing of plans for ...ating their production, ... and exploration policies, ... Commission spokesman ...day.

...ive groups were identified ...Aquitaine and Cie Fran... Pétroles, of France; the ...ENI group, Veba, of West ...y, and Petrofina, of Bel...

... proposals for cooperation ...ntained in a 15-page memo... submitted to the com... ...mmission official said ...ntatives of the five oil ...nies would discuss the plan ...h Henri Simonet, the EEC commissioner.

Common Market has anti... ...les which authorize it to ... fines on businessmen ... it considers to be combin... restrain trade. Approval ...peration among the oil com... would make such fines ...ly.

...ed £160 million, the overall deficit was only £131 million.

British exports rose last month to £2.04 billion from £1.955 billion in July. Imports last month fell to £2.331 billion from the record £2.482 billion of July.

The figures are seasonally adjusted and those for August are provisional.

Surplus Revised

The Department of Trade revised the surplus on invisibles in July to £160 million from £130 million, resulting in a current-account deficit for that month of £367 million rather than the £394 million originally reported.

A department spokesman said the August deficit was the smallest since March. He said the department believed last month's figures were a "pretty good indication" of future trends. There had been "no special distorting factors last month," he said.

The upward revision in the surplus on invisibles was based on more complete data for the second quarter.

Britain had a deficit in oil trading of £320 million last month while in the non-oil sector there was a visible surplus of £29 million.

The seasonally adjusted export volume index rose last month to 132.8 from the surprisingly low figure of 129.8 in July. The department spokesman said the volume of exports in the past three months was 12 per cent above year-earlier levels. However, export volume in the June-August period was still considerably below export volume in the previous three months.

Just before the trade figures were announced, the pound was trading at about $1.7375. It quickly rose to just over $1.74 on news of the narrowed deficit but closed at $1.7395, down nearly 1 cent from $1.7485 a day earlier.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Whittaker Plans Exchange Offer

Whittaker Corp. plans to exchange up to 3 million outstanding common shares for new 10-per-cent subordinated debentures due in 1996. Under the offer, $7.50 in principal amount of the new debentures would be exchanged for each common share, which currently are trading around $6.35 on the New York Stock Exchange. Whittaker says it would accept all shares tendered up to 3 million and would retain the right to accept additional shares. The diversified *metals, chemicals, marine life sciences* and technology company presently has about 19.2 million common shares outstanding. Joseph Alibrandi, president, says the offer is intended to give those shareholders who are primarily interested in an income-producing security the opportunity to exchange their present holdings for one that would produce a "significant cash return."

Reynolds Buys Baker, Weeks

Reynolds Securities International plans to take over Baker, Weeks & Co., a privately-held, institutionally-oriented Wall Street brokerage firm. This follows news last week that a Paris-based consortium bank, in which Arab investors hold 50 per cent, was taking a 10-per-cent stake in Reynolds. The Baker, Weeks merger is not expected to significantly reduce the stake now held by Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement. The new acquisition is expected to significantly strengthen the research capabilities of Reynolds. The transaction, approved in principle by directors of both companies, would involve—on a book value basis—an exchange of Reynolds cash and-or securities for certain assets of Baker, Weeks. The ratio between cash and securities is still to be determined. Baker, Weeks has foreign offices in Toronto, Montreal, Amsterdam, London, Geneva and Tokyo.

Manufacturers Hanover Optimistic

Earnings of Manufacturers Hanover Corp. in the third quarter will show improvement over the second quarter and over the third quarter of 1975, Gabriel Hauge, the company's chairman, predicts. Noting that the earnings of the company, which is the parent of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., had trailed the year-earlier levels in the first and second quarters of 1976, Mr. Hauge says, "I think it's fair to say that we're going to close that gap—plus." He attributes the improvement in the present quarter mainly to better cost controls and to certain fee income.

Nippon Steel Buys Into Iron Ore Unit

Nippon Steel will purchase a 3-per-cent interest in M.T. Enid Iron Co. for $A12 million ($15 million) to participate in development of the Robe River iron ore deposit in Australia. In 1971, Nippon Steel signed a contract with Mt. Enid to import 72 million metric tons of powdered iron ore by 1986 and 87 million tons of iron ore pellets by 1993. The Robe River deposit is being developed by Cling Western Australian Mining, which has a 30-per-cent stake in the project; Mitsui Iron Ore Development, which has 30 per cent; Robe River Corp., with 35 per cent, and Mount Enid, with 2 per cent.

Drills for Water, Orders Tankers

Monsanto Tries to Cope With U.K. Drought

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Sept. 14 (NYT).— Monsanto Co. has started drilling for water in the dusty earth around its factories in southeastern Wales, and has also reserved 36 railroad tank cars to haul water into the plants if necessary.

Monsanto and a score of other multinational companies with plants in the region have been ordered to try to cut their water consumption by 50 per cent. Some will be allowed to make less of a cut to save jobs, but for all the situation is serious.

The companies are situated in sprawling industrial parks around the Welsh capital of Cardiff, the region that has been hit hardest by Britain's freak summer drought. The rain that fell there last weekend, and the weekend before, "was hardly enough to wet the foliage," said an official of the Welsh National Water Development Authority.

Monsanto is a prominent case of a company that is trying to cope with the emergency. It makes industrial chemicals and plastics in Wales, products that demand vast quantities of water: Normally, Monsanto consumes 1.25 million gallons a day.

Plant Closings

"The only way we can get 50 per cent," said Derek Shearn, head of the company's operations there, "would be by shutting down five of our 20 plants and reducing our consumption in other plants." Such actions, he said, would cause layoffs among the 850 Monsanto workers.

So far, through the summer, Monsanto has cut its water consumption by 15 to 20 per cent, Mr. Shearn said. It is devising ways to cut more, but big additional cuts would affect jobs.

Last week, the government's new drought minister, Dennis Howell, promised that he would find ways to get water to thwart layoffs. But the government is making no efforts to protect production that would be lost without sacrificing jobs. That is why Mr. Shearn is still drilling holes and lining up tank cars.

Wales, normally one of the wettest outposts of Europe, has recorded less than a third of its usual quantity of rainfall this summer.

Obtaining water to replace whatever the Water Authority cuts could be costly. The company has not yet committed itself fully to taking the tank cars, but if it does, Mr. Shearn said, it then faces the cost of cleaning them and a commitment to pay rent on them after they may no longer be needed.

Drilling for water will be relatively cheap, he said, but what, ever water Monsanto might strike still belongs to Wales. If pumped it means draining pastureland of its water, and the Water Authority is likely to order that it stay in the ground. And if pumping poses no threat to other users, Monsanto will still have to pay for it.

Paying is becoming a problem. Just three years ago, Mr. Shearn said, the company was charged 12 pence for each thousand gallons it used. Now it is charged 56 pence, the equivalent of $1 on 1.25 million gallons a day. That works out to $438,000 a year.

U.S. Seeks a Take-Over Deal For Ailing Bank in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Federal banking authorities are trying to arrange a take-over of the financially troubled American Bank & Trust Co. of New York.

According to sources, a high proportion of problem loans is threatening to impair the capital of the bank, which officially is listed as Swiss owned.

Banking authorities would not comment on the situation and officials of the bank, which had $267.7 million of assets at the end of last year, could not be reached for comment.

[The bank is being scrutinized because regulators are convinced that it can remain solvent only through substantial loans from the Federal Reserve, totaling perhaps $40 million, The New York Times reported.]

There is a possibility, sources said, that the bank's problems could be linked in part to the recent failure of a Belgian bank that was formed in 1974 by the Graiver family of Argentina.

Sources said the New York bank's troubles became apparent earlier this year when banking authorities began investigating a bid by Juan Graiver to buy controlling interest in American Bank & Trust.

One source said that a portion of its loans were to companies in which the Graiver family held interests. It could not be determined, however, whether any of the loans were to Banque pour l'Amérique du Sud of Brussels, which was closed yesterday by Belgian authorities. That bank had the equivalent of about $45 million of listed assets at the end of last March.

In August of last year, a company identified as Bankers Holding International of Luxembourg, and controlled by the Graiver family, took a 99-per-cent interest in the Belgian institution.

Sources said that as of last March about a third of American Bank's $152 million in loans was "classified" by banking regulators, meaning the full repayment of those loans was in doubt.

In addition, about $27 million of its investments were in New York State and New York City securities, many of which are trading well below their original costs. On the other side of the ledger, the bank reportedly holds more than $25 million of governmental deposits.

In 1975, American Bank reported net operating earnings of $927,000, down 34 per cent from a year earlier. It had net loan charge-offs of almost $3.5 million, up from $878,000 in 1974. According to government-based statistics, the bank experienced a sharp growth in recent years in loans that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. places in an "all other" category. These are loans that are outside usual consumer business, domestic business and domestic real estate purposes. According to sources, such loans jumped from 2.3 per cent in 1972 to 10.6 per cent in 1975.

American Bank is technically owned by Continental Trade Bank of Geneva. Juan Graiver, according to sources, has contracted to purchase shares of the U.S. bank under a payout arrangement under which the shares are placed in escrow until full payment is received.

The banking department application technically was a request by him for permission to vote the shares.

In Belgium, meanwhile, banking authorities said they had turned over to prosecutors their report on Banque pour l'Amérique du Sud. There was no reason given.

U.S. Planning Trade In Commodity Options

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission took the first step yesterday toward allowing exchange trading in commodity options.

Commodity options give purchasers the right, but not the option, to obtain at a future date a commodity-futures contract or the physical commodity at a specified price. Options trading in most domestically produced agricultural commodities, including wheat, corn, soybeans and cotton, is banned by law. All other trading commodity futures would be covered by the proposal.

The commission adopted a resolution directing its staff to draw up rules to govern commodity-options trading on regulated commodity-futures exchanges for a three-year test period.

The commission also told its staff to write rules that would bring under strict regulation some off-exchange options now being sold to the public. Those are mainly so-called London options, which are cleared through the International Commodities Clearing House in London and offered through dealing members of the London Metals Exchange.

The commission's decision is a tentative one, and a final vote on the future of commodity-options trading will come when the commission reviews the rules drawn up by its staff in the next few months.

Under an optimistic timetable, the commission could make a final decision on exchange trading of commodity options in 11 days, said commissioner John Rainbolt.

More immediately, the commission will soon propose rules to regulate the off-exchange London options trading in the United States. Mr. Rainbolt said he expects those rules to be adopted within 50 days. He said these rules are intended to "clean up" the London options trading.

In the past year the commission has obtained injunctions against U.S. concerns that have defrauded customers in sales of London options. Under the rules the commission told its staff to write, London options trading would be regulated in a manner similar to other commodities trading. The commission voted against banning London options trading.

Among the proposed rules, the commission said, should be requirements that people dealing in options register with the commission, that a disclosure be made to customers of all fees and markups for options and that dealers have minimum net capital of $50,000.

As the next step, the commission staff was told to work up plans for a three-year "rigidly controlled" test program for commodity-options trading on exchanges. The commission resolution said the test would be intended to determine the impact of commodity-options trading on the markets and to assess the capability of exchanges to assure orderly business and conduct surveillance of trading.

Mr. Rainbolt said the test would "determine the commercial usefulness" of commodity-options trading. The agency has an application from the Commodity Exchange Inc. in New York to trade options on its silver and copper futures. The Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have announced they are considering starting commodity-options markets, and other exchanges also are expected to propose trading if it is authorized.

Inventories Up 0.6% in U.S. During July

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—U.S. business inventories in July rose $1.54 billion, or 0.6 per cent, to a seasonally adjusted $277.77 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

That follows the upward revised June increase of $3.68 billion, or 1.3 per cent to an adjusted $276.23 billion. Originally the department had reported the June increase at $3.32 billion, or 1.2 per cent.

Inventories had risen $1.5 billion in January $1.7 billion in both February and March, $1 billion in April and $1.9 billion in May.

Manufacturers' inventories in July rose $867 million, or 0.6 per cent, with $223 million of the rise coming in durable goods and $644 million in non-durables. Retailers' inventories in July were up $616 million, or 0.8 per cent.

Retailers' inventories of durables rose $759 million while stocks of non-durables declined $143 million.

Wholesalers' inventories rose $60 million, or 0.1 per cent, with a gain of $34 million in durables and $26 million in non-durables.

Combined business sales declined 0.2 per cent in July to an adjusted $188.66 billion from $189.01 billion in June, when they rose a revised 1.4 per cent. Sales declined 0.5 per cent at wholesale and 0.3 per cent at retail, while manufacturers' sales rose less than 0.1 per cent.

The inventory-to-sales ratio at the end of July was 1.47 compared with 1.46 for June and 1.56 for July 1975.

Talks on North Sea Oil Said to Be Continuing

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—British government talks with officials of Exxon Corp. and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group on North Sea oil participation agreements are continuing, a spokesman for the Department of Energy said today.

The negotiations have not broken down, the spokesman said. He was commenting on reports that Exxon and Shell officials had been unable to reach agreement on participation agreements during a meeting yesterday with Energy Secretary Anthony Benn.

Strike Threat At Ford Hits N.Y. Stocks

Dow Index Drops 5 In General Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (IHT).—The likelihood of a walkout by 170,000 workers at Ford Motor Co. exerted downward pressure on New York Stock Exchange prices for the second day in a row today.

The strike threat loomed larger after the United Auto Workers union rejected an upward revised company offer on wages and certain benefits.

UAW chief Leonard Woodcock said chances of avoiding a walkout at midnight were "one in a hundred."

"Investors are already concerned about a slowdown in the economy, and the Ford situation certainly isn't helping confidence," said one Wall Street analyst.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.65 at 978.64. At 3 o'clock it had been off 3.82.

Automotive stocks were fractionally irregular.

U.S. Steel lost a point at 48 3/4. Big Steel chairman Edgar Speer said he estimates 1976 industry shipments will total between 95 million and 97 million tons, down slightly from a recent U.S. Steel projection.

The balance of the steel group generally surrendered fractions.

Pillsbury eased 1/8 to 40. It raised the quarterly dividend and predicted higher earnings.

Varian Associates rose 3/8 to 14 1/4. The firm said it will introduce next week an automated analytical system that will enable scientists to examine individual layers of atoms in semiconductor materials, alloys, coatings and medical samples.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined. The Amex index lost 0.31 to 102.33.

Soybean futures prices fell the allowable daily limit again on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Industrial Output In Japan Rises

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Japanese Trade and Industry Ministry today revised the July industrial production index upward to 128.2 (base 1970), seasonally adjusted, from a preliminary 127.

This shows a 2.2-per-cent rise over June and 14.9 per cent over July, 1975.

The shipment index was revised upward to 131.5 from a preliminary 130.7, up 0.6 per cent from June and 13.6 per cent from July, and the inventory index was revised to 158.2 from 157.7, showing a 0.9-per-cent rise over Jun, but a 1.6-per-cent fall over July last year.

Company Report

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

United Merchants and Mfrs.

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	264.20	225.20
Loss	—32.30	—38.80
Year		
Revenue	1,029.40	921.10
Loss	—19.90	—26.30

...kes and Risks Are High Search for Oil Off Canada

...OUVER, Sept. 14 (AP-... Some 50 miles off Canada's ...mile Delta in the chill ...s of the Beaufort Sea, drill... rigs mounted on two ships ...oring away into the sea ...

...ouded in secrecy, the opera... is an expensive one. Aside ... the millions of dollars al... spent in preparation, the ...st just drilling each of these ...oles is said to be $35 mil...

... the stakes are big, too. ...ne estimate, the Beaufort ... which laps Alaska's North ... and Canada's Arctic is... holds up to 40 billion ...ls of oil and 300 trillion ... feet of natural gas—re... roughly equal to all the ...d gas currently known to ... in the entire North Amer... continent. Success here, ... believe, clearly means more ...al gas for the United States ...an end to Canada's growing ...pply problem.

Taking a Chance

...addition to the usual statis... odds (seven-to-one) against ...wildcat discovery, the ex... tion venture under way here ...king a chance on both the ...opment of a technology that ... not yet exist and the pos... ...y of an environmental dis... that would be difficult to ...ol.

...ng drill ships in the Arctic's ...ifested waters, for instance, ... never been tried. A part ...ese waters, the Beaufort Sea, ...e-free only from mid-July ...id-October, and even during ... period huge ice floes often ...aten shipping. The un...ictable movements of this ice, ...onmentalists worry, could ...ent a drill ship from plugging ...aking well. Worse, they say, ...ice could hamper efforts to ...n up any oil spill before the ... freezes over again.

...one is sure, for instance, ... an above-water production ...form can be built to with...d the cracking force of a ...r ice pack or if underwater ...dines somehow can be laid ...void gouging by the keel of ...assing ice island.

Declining Production

...o the Canadian oil industry, ...e is a special impetus to find ...atever fossil fuels might exist ...eath the sea floor. Thanks ... a continuing decline in oil ...duction from existing fields, ...ada, once an exporter of oil, ...r is becoming an importer. By ...5, a government study fore... ...ts, the country could have to ...port some 1.3 million barrels a ..., creating a balance-of-pay... ...nts deficit in Canada's oil ac...nt of about $Can. 5.7 billion ...nually.

...mperial Oil Ltd., the Canadian ...a of Exxon Corp., has made ...eral discoveries, drilled from ...n-made islands, in the shallow-waters of the sea. However, ...ugias Baldwin, an Imperial ...nager, concedes that "we're ...ll looking for a major offshore ...d."

Dome Petroleum, operator of ...nture that includes Hunt In...national and Gulf Oil, hopes ...do just that by simply going farther out in the Beaufort. The group is chasing what geologists say are ever-thickening sediments below the sea's deeper waters that resemble those found in the prolific oil and gas fields off Louisiana and Texas.

William Richards, Dome president, figures that to make any discovery there worthwhile, the group must find at least 1 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves or 200 to 500 million barrels of oil reserves.

Ships Modified

For the attempt, the company has assembled a nine-ship fleet at a cost of about $200 million. The two drill ships alone underwent $50 million in modifications that have given them added length, width and an extra skin of inch-thick steel plate.

This flotilla left British Columbia in late June but, because of ice around Point Barrow, Alaska, did not arrive at the two drilling sites until Aug. 6.

Since then, the ships have been drilling the two wells, one in 96 feet of water and the other in 194 feet, around the clock. Little else, however, is publicly known about the operation, and to keep it that way, Dome has banned visitors from the vessels.

There is a possibility that even Dome and its partners will not know if their gamble has paid off until next summer. Right now, it is believed, each well has been drilled to a depth of slightly over 4,000 feet. But the target is 12,000 feet—more drilling than can be done before the Beaufort once again begins to freeze.

Court Backs Israeli Ship Firm

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (NYT).—An Admiralty Court in Haifa has temporarily blocked Bankers Trust Co. and other creditors from disposing of five refrigerated ships sailing under the Israeli flag and impounded in Britain, West Germany and Japan for alleged default in debts.

Maritime Fruit Carriers, owners of the ships, told the judge the company had fully met its obligations to the creditors and that Bankers Trust was conniving with Arab banks to liquidate the Israeli refrigerated fleet. The Israeli company further charged through its lawyers that Bankers Trust International, a subsidiary of the New York bank, was planning to finance a take-over of the Israeli ships by Salen, a Swedish company operating the world's second largest fleet of refrigerated vessels.

Maritime Fruit, through subsidiaries in various countries, was said to have had the largest fleet before it ran into financial difficulties and some of its ships sold or impounded.

Samuel Tamir, a lawyer for the Israeli shippers, said the true motive of the bankers in seeking to foreclose the mortgage stemmed from a partnership with 11 Arab banks in the Arab American Bank.

The temporary injunction issued yesterday restrained the creditors from selling the vessels and ordered them not to apply for the clearance required to transfer Israeli flag vessels to another country.

Mr. Tamir acknowledged that it was not clear whether the hearings in British, West German or Japanese courts would proceed, but, he said, obviously buyers would not be willing to purchase the ships under the circumstances.

The creditors were given 30 days to apply for an annulment of the temporary injuction. They were not represented in court.

THE JAPANESE COMPETITOR
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All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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$100,000,000

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Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

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EuroPartners Securities Corporation — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

UBS-DB Corporation — Ultrafin International Corporation

September 15, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

– 1976 – High Low · Stocks and Div in $ · P/E · Sls. 100s. · High · Low · 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge prev. Close

36¾ 32⅛ ACF Ind 1.80 8 22 34⅞ 33⅞ 33⅞— ⅛
4 1⅞ AJ Indust 7 33 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
24⅝ 17⅛ AMF Inc 1.24 10 309 19⅛ 18¾ 18¼— ¼
17⅝ 12¾ APLCorp 1 5 x23 14¾ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
60⅝ 47¾ ARASv 1.20 15 33 54¼ 54 54 — ¼
33 12⅝ ASALtd .80 312 15½ 15 15⅜— ⅛
11¾ 7¼ ATOInc .28 5 22 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
52⅝ 37¾ AbbtLab .88 18 127 51 50⅝ 51 + ⅛
10¼ 8⅛ AcmeClv .50 13 9 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
4½ 2⅛ AdmDg .04 6 10 3 2⅞ 2⅞
17⅝ 9½ AdmEx .91e x10 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝+ ⅛
5¾ 4 AdmsMillis 8 4 4⅛ 4¼ 4¼
13½ 7¾ Addressog 8 86 8¾ 8½ 8¾+ ⅛
33⅛ 22½ AetnaLf 1.08 11 649 32⅛ 31¾ 32 — ¼
50½ 36¼ AetnaLf pf 2 3 49 49 49 + ½
6⅞ 2⅞ Aileen Inc 20 51 3⅛ 3 3⅛
39⅜ 34½ AirProd .20 16 114 35¾ 35⅜ 35⅜— ⅛
13⅞ 11 AirbnFrt .50 12 13 12⅞ 12¾ 12⅞+ ⅛
34⅝ 17¼ Aircolnc 1.15 8 36 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅜
25¼ 16¾ Akzona 1.20 10 10 17¼ 17 17¼+ ¼
112 104½ AlaPw pf 11 z7610 109¼ 109¼ 109¼— ¼
101¼ 89 AlaP pf 9.44 z800 98¾ 98⅞ 98¾
17½ 11⅛ Alaskin .45e 6 42 16 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅛
21¼ 14 Albanyln .72 10 1 19 19 19 — ⅛
8⅝ 5⅞ AlbertoC .36 13 35 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
23⅞ 17⅞ Albertsn .72 9 19 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞
30⅝ 19⅝ AlcanAlu .40 81 1050 26¼ 25⅞ 26 — ⅛
18½ 14⅛ AlcoStd .72 5 7 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
28 21¾ AlconLb .28 19 12 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
9¼ 5½ Alexdrs .36e 5 15 5¾ 5¾ 5⅞
11 7½ AllegCp 15e 23 15 10¾ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
43¼ 26½ AllgLud 1.80 6 26 35¼ 35 35 — 1
45½ 33¼ AllgLud pf 3 10 40½ 40 40 — ½
20¼ 16¼ AllgPw 1.60 7 136 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞+ ⅛
20 9¼ AllenGrp .60 6 28 13⅝ 13⅜ 13½
44⅞ 33½ AlldCh 1.80 9 83 38⅞ 37⅞ 38⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 9⅞ AldMnt .64 7 5 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ AlldProd .60 4 12¼ 12 12 — ½
59½ 43¼ AlldStr 1.80 6 x22 45⅞ 45⅛ 45⅛— ⅜
57 53⅛ AlldStr pf 4 z100 55⅝ 55⅝ 55⅝
6 2¼ AlldSupmkt 88 4⅛ 3⅞ 4 — ⅜
26 11⅞ AllisChal .60 7 146 27⅛ 27¼ 27⅛+ ½
9⅝ 6⅝ AllrtAut .60 5 2 9 9 9
11 6½ AlphaP Ind 12 3 10¼ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
58½ 38½ Alcoa 1.40 27 167 56⅝ 56⅛ 56½— ¼
41½ 30 AmalSug 3a 3 11 33¼ 32¾ 33¼+ ⅛
60¼ 47 Amax 1.75 14 112 56⅛ 55⅝ 56⅛+ ⅜
146 135 Amax pf5.25 6 136 135½ 135½
58¾ 52⅞ Amax pfB 3 3 55 54⅞ 55 + ⅜
22¾ 11¾ AMBAC .80 8 25 22⅛ 21½ 22⅛+ ½
37½ 29½ Amrc pf 2.60 1 35½ 35½ 35½— ¼
24¾ 16⅝ AHess .30b 6 74 21⅞ 21½ 21⅝+ ⅛
59⅞ 45⅞ AHes pf 3.50 81 53⅞ 53½ 53⅞— ⅛
21¼ 13¼ AAirFlil .56 8 6 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛
16⅝ 8¾ Am Airlin 18 306 13¼ 13½ 13⅝
10 4⅞ Amcord .36 8 28 10 9⅝ 9¾— ¼
15⅝ 11⅞ AmBaker 1 4 4 12¾ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
43½ 38⅛ ABrnds 2.80 8 156 41⅞ 41⅜ 41⅝— ¼
26 21 ABrnd pf1.70 2 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅛
39⅛ 19⅞ AmBdcsl .80 22 484 33⅞ 33½ 33½— ⅜
12½ 9⅛ AmBldM .40 6 11 9⅞ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
36 30⅝ AmCan 2.20 8 65 35⅝ 35⅝ 35½+ ⅛
3 1⅛ AmCen Mtg 7 1½ 1½ 1½
16⅞ 12½ AmCredit .26e 5 128 15½ 15 15⅝
28⅛ 23½ ACyan 1.50 9 187 27 26⅞ 27 — ⅛
28½ 19¾ ADistTel .84 11 7 24¼ 24⅛ 24⅛
7½ 4¼ AmDualVt 3 7 6⅞ 6⅞
14 12½ ADul pf .84a 2 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
23⅝ 20⅛ AmElPw 2 9 557 23¾ 23⅛ 23⅝
15 10 AFamily .28 6 73 12⅛ 11⅞ 12
14 7½ AmFinSy pf z120 8 8 8 — ⅛
6⅝ 2¼ AmFinSys 43 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
24¼ 22⅞ AGIBd 1.96e 43 24⅝ 24⅛ 24¼+ ⅛
17⅛ 15 AGenCv 1.32 25 16¼ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
17¾ 12⅛ AGnlns .68 8 93 17⅝ 17⅜ 17½
26⅞ 21¾ A Ginpf 1.80 79 26 25⅞ 25⅞
18 13¾ AGIns pf .90 17 17¼ 17¼ 17¼
18¼ 13 AHoist .80 4 68 15 14⅝ 14¾
37¾ 29½ AHosp .40 21 370 34⅞ 34¼ 34⅜— ⅜
4 2½ A Invest 73 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
11 5⅞ A Medicl .24 8 45 10⅝ 10⅛ 10¼— ½
8⅞ 5½ A Medicorp .10 5 55 7⅞ 7½ 7⅞+ ⅛
7¾ 4½ A Motors 7 271 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅜+ ⅛
37½ 32¾ ANatR 2.64 7 50 35⅛ 35¾ 36⅛+ ¼
12¼ 8⅝ ASeal .40 6 11 10 10 10
14 8¼ AShip 1.071 6 5 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
28¼ 16¾ AStand 1.30 7 62 27¼ 27 27
78½ 54½ A Sldpf 4.75 87 76½ 76 76½+ ½
8¼ 6 ASteril .30 12 15 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜+ ⅛
33 26½ AStrs 1.90 5 8 29¼ 29 29⅛+ ⅛
60¼ 50⅞ AT&T 3.80 11 731 60¼ 59¾ 60⅛+ ⅛
65 55 AT&Tpf 4 27 64¼ 64⅛ 64⅛+ ⅛
48⅝ 43¾ ATT pfA3.64 16 48 47¾ 48 + ¼
49⅛ 45 ATT pfB3.74 141 49¼ 49 49
10⅞ 8⅜ AWatWk .70 6 5 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
14¼ 12½ AW 5pf 1.25 z60 13⅛ 13⅛ 13¼— ¼
19¾ 14⅝ Aeron 1 5 12 15⅛ 15 15
10¼ 5½ AesD .18e 4 6 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
24¼ 19¼ Aetek 1.20 8 18 22⅛ 22⅛ 22¼— ⅛
19⅞ 14⅝ Alacinc 1 6 44 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
35⅜ 26 AMPInc .41 28 50 34¼ 33¾ 34⅝
12 8½ Apco .60 7 10 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ Apex Corp 11 64 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
3⅛ 1¼ Arep Corp 39 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
51⅞ 36½ Aslar 2.70 4 18 42 41⅝ 41¾+ ⅜
9 7⅝ Asir pf .68 3 8 8 8
45⅛ 24 Asted 2 7 30 47⅛ 46½ 47⅛+ ¾
8 4⅞ Alel .32 6 7 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
29½ 17⅛ Anacond .60 87 29⅛ 28⅞ 29⅛+ ¼
37¼ 22⅞ AnchrH 1.40 7 18 31 31 31
45⅝ 35¼ AndCly 1.60 9 8 47 46⅜ 47 + ½
8¼ 5½ Angelica .16 8 15 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
10½ 6⅜ Anixter .20 5 26 7⅝ 7⅛ 7¼— ⅜
12⅝ 7⅝ AnsulCo .53t 10 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+ ¼
19½ 10¼ Apache .50 7 56 18⅝ 18½ 18½
29⅞ 23¾ Apco il 180 5 28¾ 28¾ 28¾
3⅝ 1½ Apeco Corp 52 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
4⅝ 2½ Appltd Mag 13 6 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
14⅝ 9¾ ArcataN .52 6 6 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
31⅛ 20⅛ ArchDan .20 9 149 21⅞ 21¾ 21½— ⅜
6 3¼ Arctic Entr 9 4 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+ ⅛
3½ 1⅝ Aristar 42 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
17⅜ 15 ArizPSv 1.36 7 69 17⅛ 16⅞ 17
114½ 103¾ ArlPpf 10.70 z10 112½ 112½ 112½
14⅝ 6 ArkBest .35 20 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
27½ 21½ ArkLGs 1.70 8 44 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝
4⅝ 2⅛ Arlen RltyD 74 2½ 2½ 2½
5⅞ 3¼ Arada Cp 10 8 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
35½ 26¾ Arco 1.80 9 76 31⅞ 30⅞ 31 — ¾
32¾ 27 Ar pf 2.10 4 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅜
52 44¼ Arr pf 4.75 z490 52 51¾ 52 + 1
32⅞ 23⅝ ArslCk 1 13 87 27⅝ 27⅜ 27⅝+ ⅛
21⅜ 15 ArRu .80 3 10 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜

17¼ 12⅞ AroCorp 1 8 4 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ½
16 9⅝ Arvin .36e 5 84 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
27½ 25⅛ Arvinln pf 2 7 27 27 27
20 13⅛ Asarco .80 26 88 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
29⅞ 19¾ AshlOil 1.70 5 79 25⅞ 25½ 25½— ⅜
40 27½ AsdDrG 1.50 10 71 31⅞ 31⅜ 31⅞+ ¼
14⅞ 8¾ Athlone .60 5 13 13 12¾ 13
4½ 1⅝ Atico Mtg 3 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
19⅞ 17⅛ AtlCyEl 1.62 7 63 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝
51¼ 49⅛ AtlRch pf1.60 12 751 50⅝ 50 50½
67⅛ 54¼ AtlRc pf 2.80 249 63⅝ 62⅞ 63¼
7½ 3¼ Atlas Corp 8 721 5¼ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅜
35½ 29½ Auto Data 25 45 30⅞ 30½ 30⅝— ⅜
7⅞ 4⅛ AutInd .24 5 57 6⅛ 5⅞ 6
15 4½ Avco Corp 2 71 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅜
1⅞ 9-16 AvcoCp wt 29 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
41½ 18⅞ AvcoCp pf 3 37¾ 37⅝ 37⅝— ¼
29⅛ 23⅝ Averylnt .36 31 3 25⅛ 25⅛ 25½
13¾ 7½ Avis Inc 7 71 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞— ⅛
20⅝ 10⅛ Avnetinc .60 7 286 18⅝ 17⅞ 18 — ⅜
49¾ 32½ AvonPd 1.80 19 475 48⅞ 48⅜ 43⅞+ ¼

B

4 1⅞ BTMtg .30e 9 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
36⅝ 18⅞ BabckWil 1 7 71 34⅝ 33 33¼— ⅞
14⅝ 4⅜ Bache .40e 4 x22 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅝+ ⅛
12¼ 8⅜ Bakerln .24 8 23 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅜+ ¼
54 40⅛ Bakrintl .42 15 42 52 51¾ 52
13⅝ 8½ BaldDH .68 6 55 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ¼
25¼ 18⅛ BallCp .80 7 25 22½ 21⅞ 21⅝— ⅛
21⅜ 11⅞ BallyMf .02e 14 9 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+ ⅛
26⅞ 22⅛ BaltGE 2.08 9 104 26⅜ 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
56½ 50 Ball pfB 4.50 z20 54 54 54 + ½
16½ 12⅛ BanCa 1.15e 263 4 13⅛ 13 13⅛
32⅞ 16⅝ Bandag .05e 12 45 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞
11⅛ 4¼ Baner Punt 4 9 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾
20 12½ BangP pf 2 4 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
33 28⅝ BkofNY 2.20 6 75 32¼ 32 32 — ⅜
16⅜ 11⅛ BkofVa .88 6 9 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅜
27⅜ 25 BankAm 11 224 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅜
38 28⅝ BankTr 3 8 91 35⅛ 34⅞ 35⅛+ ⅜
28⅜ 25⅜ BnkT pf 2.50 33 28¼ 28 28 —
34½ 25¼ BarbOil 1.60 10 30 30 30
18 11⅝ BardCR .24 13 16 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝— ⅛
35¾ 22 Barnes 1.60 7 4 33⅛ 33 33
16½ 7⅝ Basiclnc .80 6 5 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
30 22⅝ BatesMf .80 17 x3 24 24 24
37¼ 27½ BauschL .80 9 24 28⅛ 27¾ 27¾— ⅜
46⅜ 33 BaxtTrv .21 27 97 43¼ 43⅜ 43½
21 17⅛ BayStG 1.83 7 4 21 20⅞ 21
28 17 Bearing .50 11 11 26⅜ 26½ 26⅜
27⅛ 21½ BeatFds .84 14 589 27 26¾ 26⅞— ⅛
28⅝ 22¼ Beckmn .28 18 11 25⅞ 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅜
42⅞ 34 BectDick .50 17 52 37 36⅝ 36⅝— ¼
23⅝ 14 BeechA .80 7 29 20 19⅞ 20
17⅞ 8⅜ Beker .28 79 146 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
20½ 13⅛ BelcoP .60e 7 29 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
11¼ 7 BeldinHe .36 7 1 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
25½ 15 BellHow .84 19 20 19¾ 20 + ¼
52⅝ 48 BellCda 3.72 7 5 51¾ 51¾ 51¾+ ⅛
20 13⅝ BemisCo 1.20 8 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
45¾ 37¾ Bendix 1.72 9 73 39¾ 39 39⅛+ ⅛
92 66 Bendix pf 3 3 79 79 79 — 2⅜
25⅝ 17⅝ BenfiCp 1.45 5 125 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
59½ 46½ Benef pf 4.30 1 57 57 57
113 85¼ Benef pf 5.50 z70 108¼ 108¼ 108¼— 2¼
28½ 25½ Bnfl 5pf 2.50 z560 27¾ 27½ 27¾+ ¼
4¼ 1½ BenfSld Mtg 6 1½ 1½ 1½
2¾ 1½ Benquet B .07e 6 53 1⅝ 1½ 1½
5½ 2⅝ Berkey Pho 53 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
22⅝ 13⅝ Best Prod 13 314 22 20⅞ 21⅜+ ½
48 33 BethStl 2 9 666 41 40⅝ 40½— ⅜
33⅞ 30½ BigThree .40 19 154 33 32¾ 33
28¾ 18⅞ BlackDr .40 22 393 20¼ 20 20 — ⅛
11⅜ 5 BlairJhn .48a 6 2 10 10 10 — ¼
17¼ 12⅛ BlissLau 1b 6 2 15½ 15½ 15½— ⅛
20⅛ 14⅞ BlockHR 1 11 177 19 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
48½ 35⅝ BlueBell 1.60 5 74 41½ 40⅞ 41¼+ ⅜
20¾ 20¼ BlueBell wi 4 20¾ 20¾ 20¾
5⅜ 3⅜ Bluebird Inc 6 30 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
6⅞ 2⅝ Bobbie Brks 7 13 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼
43½ 24⅝ Boeing 1 11 275 41½ 40¾ 41⅛+ ⅛
30¾ 23½ BoiseCas .80 9 297 25⅝ 24⅞ 25 — ½
20 17⅛ Bk Month 7 2 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
32⅝ 24 Borden 1.40 10 146 32⅝ 32 32⅝+ ⅛
30⅛ 19⅞ BorWar 1.35 8 118 29½ 29⅛ 29⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅝ Bormans 6 27 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
25½ 22⅛ BosEd 2.44 12 47 25⅝ 25 25⅛— ⅜
92 81½ BosE pf 8.88 z200 92 92 92 + ½
12 10⅛ BosE pf 1.17 44 11⅞ 11⅛ 11¾— ⅛
15⅝ 13⅞ BosE pf 1.46 9 15 14⅞ 14⅞
14⅛ 8¼ Braniff .24 12 427 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
31¼ 15½ BraunCF .50 7 87 29⅜ 28⅝ 29¼+ ⅛
32¾ 27⅛ Brig Str .92 15 12 29½ 29¼ 29½+ ⅛
83⅛ 66⅛ BrstMy 1.80 16 105 77⅝ 76⅞ 77⅛— ½
50½ 42⅛ BristM pf 2 6 47⅝ 47¼ 47¼— ⅜
12½ 9⅞ BritPet .33e 14 603 10⅛ 9⅞ 10
36½ 25⅞ BrkwGl 1.20 6 22 31 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅜
18¾ 16⅛ BklyUG 1.72 8 74 19 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅛
26⅛ 25¾ BkIUG pf2.47 12 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
8½ 5⅛ BwnShrp .20 8 7¼ 7 7
13½ 10⅞ BrownC .15e 5 3 12½ 12½ 12½— ¼
26 18⅝ BwnGp 1.30 7 x35 20¼ 20 20¼
8¾ 5⅞ BrwnFer .20 10 42 7⅛ 7 7
18¾ 11 Brunswk .44 10 114 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅛— ¼
25⅝ 11 BrushW .80 9 26 24 23⅝ 24
30¼ 18 BucyEr .56 16 266 29⅜ 28⅞ 29⅛+ ⅜
19¾ 9⅞ BuddCo .80 4 38 18⅛ 17¾ 17⅞— ⅛
6⅛ 5 BudCa pf .60 3 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
8⅝ 4⅝ Budgind .24t 4 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
26⅛ 20½ BuffFo 1.20a 14 7 21½ 21¼ 21¼— ¼
11⅞ 6 Bulova .05j 15 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
21⅜ 19⅛ BunkHill 1.86 32 20¼ 20 20 — ⅛
⅜ ¼ BunkH rt 267 ¼ ¼ ¼
16¼ 11¼ BunkrR pf1.50 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼
9¼ 4⅛ Bunk Ramo 58 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ½
34 23⅞ Burlind 1.40 8 168 26¼ 25⅝ 26¼+ ⅛
48½ 31⅞ BurlNo .90e 6 85 42⅞ 42⅜ 42½— ⅜
7¾ 6½ BurlNo pf.55 22 7⅝ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
108½ 83¼ Burrghs .68 22 180 91⅝ 90 91¼+ ¼
30⅜ 18⅜ ButlesG Oil 6 85 21⅛ 20⅞ 21 +

C

61 46⅛ CBS 1.46 12 134 57⅝ 56¾ 57¼+ ½
3¼ 1⅝ CCI Corp 24 3 3 3
2⅝ ¾ CIMtg Gp 23 13-16 ¾ 13-16+1-16
4¼ 2⅛ CIRII Inv 49 3½ 3½ 3½
37⅜ 28⅛ CITFin 2.20 8 162 36⅝ 36 36⅛— ¼
99 74⅞ CIT pfC 5.50 2 99 99 99

1⅝ ⅝ CL Assets 1 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
7 4½ CL Assl pf1.1dk 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
6 3⅞ CLCAm .24 5 27 4½ 4⅜ 4½
16⅞ 8 CMIinv Cp 39 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
8¼ 5⅜ CNA Fnl 8 101 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜
14 11 CNA pfA1.10 19 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
13 11 CNAI 1.08a 12 12⅜ 12¼ 12¼
49⅞ 40½ CPC Int 2.30 9 78 45½ 45⅛ 45½+ ½
26½ 14⅝ CTSCp .60 8 16 21 20⅞ 20⅞+ ⅛
4½ 1⅞ CabCab For 30 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾— ⅛
30½ 18⅞ CabotC 1.08 8 33 29⅞ 29⅜ 29¾— ⅛
5⅛ 2¼ Cadence Ind 9 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
5¾ 3⅛ Caesars Wrl 14 2 3⅛ 3 3⅛
7¼ 3 Cal Finanl 8 18 7 7 7
17½ 15¼ CalPUt 1.56 9 4 17¼ 17¼ 17¼
17½ 10⅜ Callahn .60r 16 1 12¼ 12¾ 12¾
27½ 16½ CmpRL .60a 17 31 19¼ 18½ 18⅞— ¼
35⅞ 29¾ CamSp 1.36 11 69 32⅜ 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
30½ 29⅝ CampTag 1.12 10 11 30 29¾ 30 + ⅜
90 25½ CanSoRwy z250 33 33 33
19½ 13 CdnPac .86e 7 35 18 18 18 — ¼
12⅛ 7½ CanalR .64 10 x4 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+ ⅛
55½ 42¼ CapCitls .20 13 16 51 50⅞ 50¾— ½
24⅛ 17⅛ CapHold .40 10 1559 19¾ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
3 ⅞ Capit Mtg 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
35⅞ 30½ Carbor .90 9 7 33⅞ 33⅞ 33⅞— ⅛
4¼ 2½ Carling OKe 52 15 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
16½ 10½ Carlisle .88 8 2 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞+ ½
61¼ 53½ CaroC&Oh 5 z300 59 58 58 — 2
7 5⅛ CaroFrg .20 11 5½ 5⅛ 5½
22⅞ 17⅝ CaroPw 1.72 8 577 23 22⅝ 23 + ¼
30 26⅜ CarP pf 2.67 10 29⅝ 29⅝ 29½+ ⅛
34½ 21½ CarTec 1.80 8 69 33⅜ 33⅛ 33¼
18⅝ 11¼ CarrCp .52 15 98 16⅛ 15⅞ 16
32¾ 30½ Carr pf 2.25 z50 32 32 32 + ½
16⅞ 12½ CarrGn .89e 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾— ¼
25¼ 17⅝ CartHaw .90 10 283 20½ 20 20½
42¾ 33 CartHw pf 2 9 35⅞ 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 6¼ CartWall .40 32 17 7⅛ 7 7⅛
11 8⅝ CascNG .71 5 3 9¼ 9¼ 9¼+ ¼
17⅝ 15 CastlCk .80b 6 46 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
62¼ 55¼ CaterpTr 1.50 12 629 60 59½ 59⅝— ½
19⅝ 14 CecoCp 1.15 8 5 15 14⅞ 15 + ⅛
58 47⅝ Celanse 2.80 7 377 46¾ 46⅛ 46½— 1½
52 46⅜ Celn pfA4.50 4 50 50 50
14 7⅞ Centex .12 12 34 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 13¼ CenSoW 1.20 10 329 16⅝ 16⅛ 16½— ¼
19⅞ 17½ CenHud 1.72 8 22 19⅞ 19½ 19⅞+ ⅛
18⅝ 15⅝ CenIllLt 1.60 11 74 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅜— ⅛
52 45 CnILt pf 4.50 z70 51 50½ 50½
31½ 27½ CnILt pf 2.87 z810 29⅝ 29 29⅝
29¼ 25½ CnILt pf 2.62 z100 28⅛ 28½ 28½+ ¼
15⅛ 12⅛ CenlIPS 1.28 9 128 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
22¾ 18 CenLaE 1.40 8 31 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅜— ¼
15½ 14 CeMPw 1.34 9 35 15¼ 15 15⅛
18 13⅝ CenSoya .60 7 14 14¾ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
24½ 19½ CenTel 1.36 10 42 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ¼
25⅞ 19¼ CentrDat .60 16 87 32⅞ 32¼ 32⅞+ ⅜
22¼ 15 Cerl-tead .65 10 24 17½ 17¼ 17¼— ¼
29⅞ 21⅛ CessnAir 1b 10 29 28⅛ 28 28 — ⅛
28½ 18 Champint 1 9 184 24¼ 23⅞ 24
28⅜ 18⅞ Chml pf 1.20 44 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ¼
13⅞ 11 ChamSp .68 9 98 12⅜ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅜ CharlrCo .08 10 45 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
26⅞ 21⅝ Charlr NY 2 5 45 24⅝ 24⅛ 24¼+ ⅛
8½ 7 ChaseFd .60e 16 8 8 8
32¼ 26⅝ ChaseM 2.20 12 292 28⅜ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ¼
4 2½ ChaseT 83e 23 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
11 6 Chelsea .40 11 10 6¼ 6 6
52 31¼ Chemln 1.40 5 54 31⅞ 31 31¼— ½
43⅝ 30⅛ ChmNY 2.88 7 176 40¾ 39⅞ 40⅛
30 25¾ ChesebgP .76 17 216 26¼ 26 26¼+ ⅛
40⅝ 34⅝ Chessie 2.10 7 97 35½ 35 35½
9¼ 4¼ ChiMilw Cp 5 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ¼
35¾ 25⅝ ChiPneuT 2 13 15 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅛— ½
3¼ 2½ ChkFull .10t 23 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ Chris Craft 13 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝
10⅝ 8 ChrsCft pf 1 1 10 10 10 — ½
21 11½ ChCft cvpf 6 15⅞ 15¾ 15¾
15 9¼ Chromal .84 7 15 14⅝ 14⅛ 14¼— ⅛
22⅝ 10⅝ Chrysler .15e 16 369 20⅝ 20⅛ 20¼— ⅛
21⅜ 19⅛ CinBell 1.60 8 11 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
20¼ 17 CinnGE 1.64 16 83 24¼ 19½ 24¼+ 4⅝
51 43½ CinGE pf 4 z300 45½ 45½ 45½— ½
55½ 50 CinG pf 4.75 z490 52¾ 52¾ 52¾
86½ 76¼ CinG pf 7.44 z80 83 83 83
105 99⅜ CinG pf 9.52 z100 104 104 104
35½ 18¾ CinMila 1.40 15 6 29½ 29½ 29½— ¼
37⅝ 27⅜ Citicorp .96 11 784 33⅛ 32⅝ 33 — ⅛
55¼ 38⅜ CitiesSv 2.80 8 269 53⅞ 53½ 53¾+ ⅜
5 1½ CitzSR .30e 7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11⅛ 7 Citylnvst .66 9 73 10¾ 10⅝ 10¾
15-16 ⅜ Citylnv wt 8 7-16 7-16 7-16
23¼ 16½ Citylnv pfB 2 21 22¾ 22½ 22½— ⅜
10⅞ 10 Citylnv pf 1.10 62 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
46½ 25⅛ ClarkE 1.60 14 303 45¾ 45⅜ 45⅝— ½
13⅝ 9 ClarkOil .50 9 13 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
73⅞ 47 ClvCliff 1.50 13 17 69 68⅝ 69
30⅜ 26½ ClvElIll 2.56 10 181 30⅝ 30¼ 30½+ ⅛
122¼ 112½ ClevEl pf 12 z150 121 121 121 + 1
14⅜ 10⅝ CloroxCo .52 11 124 12⅝ 12 12⅛
11⅞ 7⅞ CluetPea .40 5 42 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝
13⅜ 10¼ CluetP pf 1 4 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ¼
14⅝ 7¾ CoastSt Gas 4 229 10¼ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ¼
24⅝ 17⅛ CstSG pf1.83 5 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ¼
19¼ 13¼ CstSG pf1.19 3 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
9⅝ 6⅞ CocaBtlg .40a 12 420 7⅞ 7⅝ 7¾
95¼ 77⅝ CocaCol 2.65 20 141 85⅝ 85⅛ 85¼— ⅝
17⅞ 8⅞ ColdwBk .40 8 12 13¼ 13 13 — ½
13⅝ 8⅝ ColeNat .60 6 18 12½ 12⅜ 12½+ ¼
6⅞ 2¾ Coleco Ind 31 9 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
31¼ 23⅛ ColgPal .88 15 189 27⅝ 27⅜ 27⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 9⅝ CollinAlk .36 5 75 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
8½ 4⅞ CollinF .05e 6 10 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞
34⅝ 18 ColPenn .80 8 13 23½ 23⅜ 23⅜— ⅜
25 19¾ Colonist 1.45 6 4 21 21 21 — ¼
56½ 28½ Colind 2.50 7 57 50 49⅞ 49⅞— ⅛
26⅞ 22⅜ ColGas 2.14 8 66 25⅛ 24¾ 25 + ⅛
60 56⅝ ColGs pf5.62 5 58 57¾ 57¾— ¼
58¼ 54⅝ ColGs pf5.48 1 57¼ 57¼ 57¼— ¼
7⅝ 4½ Colum Pict 4 48 5 4⅞ 5
27 21½ ColSOh 2.20 8 101 26⅞ 26½ 26⅝— ¼
2 3-16 9-16 Colwel Mtg 6 1½ 1½ 1½
20¼ 12⅝ Combd Com 9 7 16⅝ 16⅜ 16½— ⅛
48⅛ 32⅜ CombEng 2 10 35 46⅛ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ⅜
32½ 26¼ ComwE 2.40 10 x408 31½ 31 31¼— ¼
27¾ 17½ ComE pf1.42 x35 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅞
22¾ 20¼ ComE pf1.90 x9 22¼ 22 22
23⅝ 21¼ ComwE pf 2 x13 23⅛ 22¾ 23 — ⅛
27½ 25⅝ ComE pf2.37 x83 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼— ⅛
32⅞ 29⅛ ComE pf2.87 x21 31⅞ 31½ 31½— ⅜

98½ 89 ComE pf8.40 x11 96 95½ 95½+ ⅜
11¾ 8 CommwO 503 10½ 9⅞ 10¼
22¼ 18 ComO pf1.72 14 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅜
31⅞ 23⅞ Comsat 1 6 72 28½ 28¼ 28⅜
38½ 18⅝ Compugrp .05e 7 11 27⅜ 26⅜ 26⅞— ⅜
8 4 Compul Scl 11 58 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
13 8½ ConAgr .75 3 11 11⅝ 11⅛ 11¼— ⅜
22½ 20⅝ ConeMil n 1 4 27 21½ 21¼ 21⅜— ⅛
19⅜ 12 Congolm .50 56 13⅞ 13⅜ 13½— ⅛
18⅝ 13½ ConnM 1.60 12 27 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝+ ¼
25⅝ 19⅜ Conrac .80B 7 13 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ¼
20 15 ConEd 1.60 5 409 20 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
69 55½ ConEd pf 6 2 68½ 68¼ 68¼+ ⅛
52 44 ConEd pf 5 1 52½ 52½ 52½+ ½
26½ 19⅜ ConFds 1.35 8 56 25 24¾ 24⅞
68 56½ ConF pf 4.50 5 66 65⅞ 65⅞— ⅜
27⅝ 18½ ConFrgl .80 10 33 25½ 25⅝ 25½— ¼
29 24⅝ ConNGs 2.24 7 49 28⅝ 28⅝ 28¼+ ⅜
22 19 ConsuPow 2 7 103 21⅞ 21¾ 21¾— ⅛
48 40 CnPw pf4.50 z300 46 46 46 — ½
78 66½ CnPw pf7.72 z750 78⅝ 77 78½+ 1½
78¼ 66 CnPw pf7.76 z20 78 78 78
70 60⅞ CnPw pf5.50 2 69⅞ 69⅞ 69⅞+ ⅛
86⅝ 75½ ConPow pf 6 4 86⅝ 86⅝ 86⅝
9¼ 5¼ ContAir Lin 56 7⅞ 7¼ 7⅞
8⅝ 5 ContCop .50 19 6 6 6
51½ 41⅝ ContlCp 2.80 16 183 50½ 50¼ 50⅝— ½
56½ 45¼ CtIC pfA2.50 6 55⅝ 55¼ 55⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 26¾ CntlGrp 1.80 7 62 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛— ¼
55⅝ 35½ ContlCp 2.40 7 92 51 50½ 50⅝
14⅝ 9⅞ ContIP 1.28 16 40 14¼ 14 14¼+ ¼
3 1¼ Contll Rlty 28 1½ 1½ 1½
40⅞ 33⅞ Conl Oil 1.20 9 692 37 36⅝ 36¾— ⅜
15⅛ 12¼ ContTele 1.08 11 205 15¼ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 17⅜ Control Dat 10 151 22⅞ 22½ 22¾
35½ 26¾ Conwood 2.20 8 3 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅛—
6 2½ CookUn .30t 6 17 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜+ ⅛
41½ 29 Cooperln .84 12 22 40⅞ 40½ 40½— ⅛
10½ 4⅞ Cooper Lab 16 17 9 8⅞ 8⅞
15 9⅛ CoopTR .60 4 8 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
17½ 12 CopT pf 1.25 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼+ ⅛
18⅜ 10¾ Copelnd .60 8 11 15⅞ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
25⅛ 17⅝ CoppRg .50a 85 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝— ⅛
53 36⅝ Coppw 2.40b 7 4 48⅛ 47⅝ 47⅝— ⅜
2⅝ 1½ Cordura Cp 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
80 43⅝ CornG 1.12a 21 163 76 75¾ 76 + ¼
4 1¼ Cousins Mtg 9 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11⅞ 6⅛ Cowles .56 13 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
16⅝ 8¼ Craig .20 4 57 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
39⅜ 26⅝ Crane 1.20 5 31 28⅝ 28¼ 28¼— ⅜
5 3½ CredIIF .24 8 14 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
27¼ 21⅝ CrockN 1.66 8 17 24¾ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
33⅛ 18⅞ CrouHi .80b 11 7 30¾ 30¼ 30¼—
88 51¾ CroHl pf3.35 3 80 80 80 — ½
22½ 16⅞ Crown Cork 8 31 21¼ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
49 35⅝ CrwZel 1.80 12 49 41¾ 41½ 41½— ¼
19⅞ 13⅝ Culbro 1.32 6 12 18 17⅞ 18 + ⅛
11 7⅛ Culligan .40 10 13 10⅜ 10⅛ 10¼— ⅛
42⅝ 19⅝ CummEng 1 21 130 41⅞ 41½ 41⅝— ⅛
116½ 79 Cum pf 7.50 z70 115 115 115
12⅝ 11 Currlnc 1.08 13 11⅜ 11⅛ 11¼+ ¼
17⅛ 10 CurtisWr .60 9 41 15¼ 15⅛ 15¼
27½ 22¼ CurtisWrA 2 1 26 26 26 — ½
40¾ Q¼¾ CutlerH 1.80 9 3 37⅜ 37 37⅛—
25⅝ 15⅝ CyclopsCp 1 5 9 23 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
31⅞ 21½ Cyprus 1.40 19 3 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅛

D

8¼ 4⅛ DPF Inc 18 14 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞+ ⅛
11⅜ 6⅜ Damon .20 38 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+ ⅛
11¼ 7 DanRiv .40 5 11 8 8 8
27½ 19¾ DanaCp .84 10 154 27 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅛
41 27½ Dartlnd .64b 9 36 35⅞ 35½ 35½— ½
41½ 32¼ Dartlndpf 2 15 38⅝ 38⅜ 38⅜— ¼
60¼ 37⅝ Data Genl 26 571 45⅝ 44½ 45⅛— 1⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ Dayco .50b 4 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
35½ 26¼ DaytnHud 1 9 45 31⅝ 31½ 31½— ⅛
19⅞ 17 DaytPL 1.66 10 36 19 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
122½ 111½ DPL pf 12.50 z340 118⅞ 118 118⅞
73¼ 51¾ Deere 2.20 8 318 68⅛ 67⅝ 6(8
34½ 32⅞ Deere wi 27 34⅝ 34⅛ 34¼— ⅛
29½ 22⅝ DelMon 1.50 6 92 28⅝ 28¼ 28⅝
14⅛ 12¾ DelmaP 1.20 9 42 14¼ 14 14¼+ ⅛
45⅞ 36⅛ DeltaAir .70 11 36 38⅞ 38⅝ 38⅝— ¼
7⅛ 3⅜ Deltec Intl 36 3 5 5 5 — ⅛
7⅛ ⅞ Deltona Crp 14 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
23⅝ 19⅞ DennisMfg 1 8 15 22⅜ 22⅛ 22⅛—
22½ 15¼ DennMf pf 1 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
25¼ 18⅛ Dennys .44 12 19 23½ 23¼ 23¼— ⅛
34⅝ 27½ Dentsply .80 16 7 33¼ 33 33
25⅝ 15½ Deseret .40 15 32 24 23⅝ 23¾— ¼
11⅝ 5⅝ DeSoto .60 9 51 10 9⅞ 10
15⅛ 13 DetEdis 1.45a 11 347 15 14⅞ 14⅞—
63 55 DetE pf 5.50 2 62½ 62½ 62½
93½ 82¼ DetE pf 9.32 z130 94 93½ 94 + ½
78½ 66 DetE pf 7.68 z70 77½ 77 77 — 1½
75 64 DetE pf 7.45 z380 74⅞ 74 74 — ½
27¼ 24⅞ DetE pf 2.75 29 27¼ 26⅞ 27¼—
27⅛ 24¾ DeE pfB2.75 12 27¼ 26⅞ 26⅞—
23 12⅛ Dexter .60 10 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+
6⅝ 4⅛ DiGiorgio 9 5 5⅝ 5½ 5½—
13⅝ 9 DialFinl .66 6 26 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾—
42½ 33⅝ Diamlnt 2 8 20 36⅞ 36⅝ 36⅝+
22¼ 15¾ DiamM 1.72l 4 8 18⅛ 17¾ 18⅛+
80 53⅛ DiamSh 1.80 9 476 69¼ 68⅛ 68½—
36¼ 24½ Dia pfD 1.20 7 31 30⅝ 30⅞—
11⅞ 7¼ DickAB .40 11 26 7¾ 7½ 7½—
10⅝ 8¼ Dictaphn .40 9 13 9 8⅞ 8⅞—
15 10½ Diebold .44 12 8 13¼ 13 13 —
182½ 135½ Digital Eqpt 27 501 160⅛ 157⅛ 159¼—
11½ 7⅛ Dillingm .48 5 37 9⅝ 9¼ 9½
26⅞ 22¼ Dillngm pf 2 10 24⅝ 24¼ 24¼
37½ 28⅝ DillonCo 1.08b 13 9 33½ 33¼ 33½+
63 47⅝ Disney .12b 21 264 49¾ 48⅞ 49 —
3⅛ 1 Diversd Mt 18 1⅛ 1 1
17¼ 11 DrPeppr .40 19 461 15¼ 15 15 —
45½ 32½ DomeM 80s 12 136 36⅛ 35⅝ 36 +
6⅝ 2¼ DonLuJ .10e 10 5 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
24¼ 17⅝ Donnelly .68 11 70 21 20¾ 20¾—
19½ 13¼ DorOliv .20e 5 21 18¼ 18¼ 18¼—
13⅝ 6⅞ Dorsey .40 7 11 12½ 12⅜ 12½+
68⅝ 44 Dover .90 10 5 64⅝ 64⅝ 64⅞—
56⅛ 43½ Dow Ch 1 13 875 44⅞ 44⅝ 44⅝
31½ 27⅝ DowJones 1a 17 98 28½ 28⅛ 28⅛—
26 19¾ Dravo .95 9 16 22¾ 22⅝ 22⅝+
47 38½ Dresser .80 11 134 43 42½ 42¾
18⅝ 16 DrexBd 1.44 22 17¼ 17 17 —
9½ 6⅛ Dreyfus .40a 6 16 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
161¼ 125½ duPont 4.25e 13 179 130¼ 129⅛ 130 —
63 59 duPnt pf4.50 3 62¼ 62¼ 62¼—
21⅞ 16⅝ DukeP 1.50 9 211 21⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞
87½ 76 Duke pf 6.75 7 84⅝ 84⅛ 84⅛—
87 75½ Duke pf 7.80 z60 86 86 86 + 1
29⅛ 26⅝ Duke pf 2.69 12 29¼ 29 29⅛+
33¾ 24⅝ DunBrd 1.06 15 66 25⅛ 24⅝ 25 —
19⅝ 17⅛ DuqLt 1.72 8 127 19¼ 19⅛ 19¼
25¼ 21½ DuqLl4pf 2 z40 23½ 23½ 23½—
26½ 24⅛ DuqL pf 2.31 z400 26½ 26½ 26½
30 26⅝ DuqL pf 2.75 z2190 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
85½ 78 Duqn pf 7.20 z300 84¼ 82½ 84¼+
17 7¼ Dymoln .44 7 2 9⅛ 9 9⅛

E

19½ 13⅛ EG&G .14 15 71 17 16⅝ 17
5⅝ 3½ EMILt .19e 11 26 3⅝ 3½ 3½
43¼ 21⅛ ESystems 1.60b 10 8 41⅜ 41¼ 41⅜+ ¼
39½ 25½ EagleP 1.16 9 11 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝+ ½
22⅞ 16¾ EascoCp .60 6 45 17¼ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
11¼ 4⅛ EastAir Lin 139 8⅛ 8⅛ 8½—
26¾ 22⅞ EastGsF .80 8 177 25 24⅞ 25 + ⅛
16¼ 14⅝ EastUtl 1.50 8 17 16⅝ 16¼ 16 + ¼
120⅜ 91¼ EasKd 1.56a 23 1193 91⅝ 90⅝ 91 — ½
44¼ 29½ Eaton 1.80 11 58 40⅞ 40½ 40⅝+ ⅛
27½ 21¼ Echlin .48 14 14 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅜
30 21⅜ EckrdJk .36 17 185 26⅛ 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅜
21⅛ 16¼ EckdNC .32 12 47 21 20⅞ 20⅞
14 12½ Eckrd wl 4 14 14 14
20⅞ 9¼ Edwrds .50 3 4 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
15¼ 11¾ ElPaso 1.10 7 160 14½ 14¼ 14½
5⅛ 2 Elect Assoc 9 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
18½ 11⅞ EDS .60 14 11 16¼ 15¾ 15¾—
3⅞ 1⅛ ElMem Mg 1 41 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼
41 15¼ ElginN .20e 8 5 39½ 39 39 — ½
8⅞ 4⅞ Elixir Ind 9 26 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
31⅞ 25⅜ EltraCp 1.16 8 13 27⅜ 27 27 — ½
41½ 34 EmerEl .80 19 190 37½ 37⅛ 37¼— ⅛
50½ 37½ Emery 1.20 21 263 38¾ 38½ 38⅝— ⅛
15 8¾ Emeryln .40 12 30 12⅜ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
37 26¼ Emhart 1.30 8 69 33⅜ 33¼ 33¼— ⅛
48 34½ Emhart pf 24 45½ 44½ 44½— 1
15⅝ 13½ EmpDE 1.36 11 15 14¾ 14¼ 14⅜
6¼ 5 EmD 5pf .50 z200 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
16 11 EmpGas .20 6 33 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
37⅜ 22⅝ EnglhdM 1 8 x110 33½ 33 33⅛— ⅛
8 5¼ EnnisB .32 5 4 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
27¼ 21¾ Enserch 1.72 9 92 25⅛ 24⅞ 24⅞—
25⅝ 21⅝ Enfex 1.20 8 11 24¾ 24⅝ 24¾+ ⅛
35 17¼ Envrlec .20e 12 11 33⅝ 33½ 33½+ ⅛
29 21⅛ Equdax 2 9 22 25 24⅞ 25 + ⅛
11⅜ 9¼ Equimrk .88 7 9 10½ 10 10½
33½ 29½ EquitGs 2.60 6 3 32⅜ 32⅜ 32⅜+ ⅛
22½ 17⅝ EquitLf 2.29e 12 34 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
42 30¼ Esmark 1.76 7 58 33⅛ 33 33⅛
8½ 4½ Esquire .16t 31 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
10 5⅝ Esterline .36 7 16 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
49¼ 29½ Ethyl 1.50 6 35 37⅜ 36⅞ 36⅞— ⅜
11⅞ 5 Evans Prod.40 8 100 10⅜ 10⅛ 10¼— ⅛
22⅝ 14⅛ ExCelO 1.10 8 27 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
20¼ 18 Exclsr 1.76e 13 19½ 19⅜ 19⅜— ⅛
55 50 Exxon 70e 9 770 54½ 53⅞ 54 + ⅛

F

27½ 19⅞ FMC 1.14 132 23¾ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
8⅞ 5⅛ Fabrge .40 9 236 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
11⅝ 8¼ FabrlCtr .12 6 18 8⅞ 8½ 8⅝
9⅝ 5 Facet Enterp 10 24 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ½
53¾ 36½ FairCam .80 39 164 49⅞ 48½ 49⅞+ ⅝
11¾ 6⅛ Fairlnd .30 12 8 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
17 11¼ FairmtF .68 7 7 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝
7½ 5⅜ FarWst Fnl 7 30 7½ 7⅛ 7⅜+ ⅛
13⅜ 5 Farah Mfg 135 6⅞ 6¼ 6⅞+ ¼
9⅞ 4 Fedders Cp 199 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
31⅛ 27½ FedrlCo 1.60 3 14 24½ 24¼ 24½
25 12⅞ FedMogul 1.20a 12 40 23 23 23 — ⅛
16⅞ 13¼ FedNMt .88 6 1002 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
19⅝ 17½ FedPaBd 5 8 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 16½ FPap pf 1.20 2 22 22 22
60 42 FedDSt 1.36 14 274 48⅝ 48⅛ 48⅛— ¼
36 21⅜ Ferro 1.10 9 17 33⅞ 33⅛ 33¼+ ⅛
17⅛ 8⅛ Fibrebd Cp 26 11¾ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ FidFin .64e 5 23 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
31⅞ 26 FidelUn 2.40 7 3 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅞+ ⅛
22⅞ 15 FieldcrMil 1 5 15 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ Filtrol Cp 5 4 8⅛ 8 8
15½ 9⅝ FinSanB .28 5 7 15⅝ 15⅛ 15¼— ¼
15⅝ 9½ FinlFed .40 5 x10 15 14⅜ 14⅞— ⅛
25 21¼ Firestn 1.10 10 175 23¼ 22⅞ 23¼+ ¼
17⅛ 12⅛ FstChar .61t 8 37 16¼ 16 16¼+ ⅛
23⅜ 16½ FstChic .96 8 183 20⅝ 20 20
46½ 36⅜ FstInBn 1.50 11 71 40⅝ 40 40⅛— ⅛
14 8½ FstMiss .36 8 164 12¼ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅛
30 22⅝ FstNBo 1.88 9 x29 26⅝ 26 26 — ½
24 20⅝ FstNStBn 2 8 10 22 22 22 — ⅛
17⅛ 14⅝ FstPa 1.32 24 71 15¼ 14⅞ 15¼+ ⅛
4⅛ 1½ FstPa Mtg 72 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11⅞ 9⅛ FstUnRl .96 15 12 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜—
6½ 4⅞ FstVaBk .45 8 8 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
23⅜ 17⅛ FWisCp 1.76 9 25 22¼ 22 22¼
33⅞ 23⅛ FischM 1.10 10 1 30¼ 30⅛ 30¼— ¼
13 8¼ FishFds .40 6 136 10½ 10¼ 10⅜
17½ 9⅛ FishrScl .28 7 18 14⅝ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
20⅛ 14 FleetEnt .40 15 31 16⅛ 16 16⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 13⅛ Fleming .80 7 14 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼
12½ 8¼ FlexiVan .20 25 4 11⅛ 11⅜ 11⅜+ ⅛
20⅛ 16 Flintkot 1.16 9 15 19 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
18 13⅝ FlaGas 1 8 51 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
28⅞ 20⅞ FlaPwL 1.56 8 506 26⅜ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
30⅝ 25⅛ FlaPow 2.10 8 169 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝
29⅝ 19⅛ FlaStl 1.50 12 3 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
45½ 30 Fluo-Cp .80 11 277 42 41⅜ 42 — ½
109 72¾ FluorpfB 3 9 101 101 101 — 2
6½ 4⅛ FdFair .20 23 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
14⅝ 10¾ FooteCB .90 7 9 13⅝ 13⅜ 13½— ⅛
60⅞ 43⅝ FordM 3.20 5 307 55⅝ 55⅜ 55½— ⅜
18½ 13⅛ ForMcK 1 7 37 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
29⅞ 23⅝ FMK pf 1.80 4 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅜
15⅝ 13⅛ FtDear 1.24 13 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
40¼ 28⅝ FtHowP .64 10 75 31 30¼ 30½— ½
36¼ 21½ FosWh 1.10b 8 27 34⅝ 34 34⅛+ ⅛

47¾ 27½ Foxboro 1 10 2 44¼ 44⅝ 44⅝— ¼
35⅝ 22¼ FrnklnM .70 13 39 34 33¾ 33⅞— ⅛
31¼ 21½ FreepM 1.60 13 80 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞
29 18¾ Fruehf 1.80 8 19 27 26⅝ 26¾— ¼
9⅞ 4½ Fuqua Ind.08e 41 9 8¾ 9 + ⅛

G

17¾ 10⅝ GAFCp .60 8 66 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
22⅛ 15⅝ GAFpf 1.20 12 20 19⅞ 19⅞
32⅜ 25⅛ GATX 1.80 11 29 29 28¾ 28¾
44⅞ 36⅜ GATX pf2.50 1 40 40 40
7⅜ 4 GCA Corp 27 3 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼
8¼ 4½ GFBusn .32 9 7 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
7½ 5⅜ Gable Ind 18 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜— ⅛
29½ 21⅜ GamSk 1.40 5 7 24⅞ 24½ 24½— ⅜
32¼ 19⅝ GamS pf1.60 39 31⅝ 31⅛ 31¼— ⅛
32¼ 20¼ GamS pf1.75 10 31½ 31½ 31½— ⅛
40⅛ 32½ Gannett 1 19 30 38 37⅝ 38
14 6⅝ GapStrs .10e 8 41 8½ 8⅛ 8⅝— ¼
31 23⅝ GardDen .76 17 53 24⅝ 24⅛ 24¼
16⅞ 13⅛ Garfink 1.04 6 10 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝
13¾ 12⅛ GasSvc 1.20 10 30 13⅛ 13 13 — ½
9⅝ 4⅜ Gateway In 4 16 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛
15⅝ 9¼ Gemini Cap 11 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 12¼ Gemln 1.20a 7 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
11½ 9⅛ GAInv 1.06e 16 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜
46¼ 35¾ GenAmOil 1 12 7 38¼ 38 38 — ½
11 8⅛ GenBanc .80 7 10¼ 10 10⅛
13⅝ 9¼ GnCable .72 9 59 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
26¼ 17 GCinma .54 7 16 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
6⅞ 3⅜ Gen Develpt 4 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
65 37¼ Gen Dynam 6 103 51⅛ 50⅝ 51 — ⅛
58⅝ 46 GenEl 1.80 14 x365 54⅝ 54⅛ 54½+ ⅛
33¾ 26⅛ GnFood 1.50 9 192 32⅜ 31⅞ 32 — ⅜
20½ 15⅝ GnGth 1.34e 18 36 19½ 19⅝ 19⅝—
14⅝ 8⅝ GenHost .60 6 10 10 10
17¾ 8¼ Geninst .22t 32 82 15½ 15¼ 11½— ⅛
34⅛ 27¾ GnInstr pf 3 1 34 34 34
21 14¼ GenMed .20 9 8 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ¼
34¼ 26⅝ GenMills .76 16 97 33⅝ 33 33 — ⅝
72¾ 57⅞ GnMot 3.15e 8 744 68⅝ 67½ 68⅛+ ⅛
53⅝ 49¼ GMot pf 3.75 1 52¼ 52¼ 52¼
73¼ 65 GnMotSpf 5 120 71¼ 70⅝ 70⅝— ⅛
7⅜ 5 GenPort Inc 15 19 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 11⅝ GPubUt 1.68 10 231 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ¼
11⅛ 7⅜ GenRefr .40 6 4 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
53 34⅜ GnSignal .84 15 12 52⅝ 52½ 52½
5⅝ 3⅛ Gen Steel 5 4 5 4⅞ 4⅞
30⅛ 23⅜ GTelEl 2 10 191 29⅝ 29½ 29¾— ⅛
27⅞ 26½ GTIEl pf2.48 51 27⅞ 27¾ 27¾— ⅛
16 14 GTFl pf 1.25 z10 14¾ 14¾ 14¾— ½
16½ 14¼ GTFl pf 1.30 z100 15 15 15 — ¼
91⅛ 87 GTFl pf 8.16 z100 91 90 90 + 1½
23⅝ 18 GTire 1.10b 6 76 23⅝ 23⅝ 23½— ¼
9 5⅜ Genesco Inc 6 19 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
41⅝ 34¼ GenuPts .76 18 23 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝— ⅜
34⅜ 30 GaPacif .80 17 333 33⅜ 32⅞ 33¼— ⅛
28⅝ 26 GaPw pf2.75 25 27⅝ 27½ 27½— ⅜
83 69 GaPw pf7.80 z180 81½ 81 81½— 1½
26⅛ 19⅛ Gerber 1.30 8 15 22¾ 22¼ 22½— ⅜
189¾ 152 GettyOil 2e 12 17 178½ 177 178 + ⅜
18 16⅛ GettO pf1.20 8 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ GiantPC .60 6 8 9¾ 9¾ 9¾+ ⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ Gibr Fin 7 155 9⅝ 9⅝ 9¼— ⅛
11½ 5⅝ GiddLew .40 9 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅜
14½ 9⅛ GiffdHill .64 7 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
38⅞ 28⅝ Gillette 1.50 11 245 30⅝ 30¼ 30⅝
18 9¼ Ginos Inc 6 29 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
14⅝ 6¼ GleasW .18e 4 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
11¼ 6⅝ Global Mar 52 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼— ¼
32⅜ 20⅞ GlobeUn 1.50 4 21 28⅝ 28⅜ 28½— ⅜
19⅝ 11½ GoldWI Fin 6 57 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜— ¼
20⅝ 13⅝ GoldW pf .78 24 19½ 19¼ 19½+ ⅛
29⅛ 18 Goodrh 1.12 18 72 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛
25¼ 20⅛ Goodyr 1.10 11 196 23 22¾ 23 — ⅛
16¼ 9¾ GorJwlA .32 5 2 11 10⅝ 11
26⅝ 22 Gou'd 1 9 115 25¼ 24⅞ 25
29 19¾ Gould pf1.35 31 25½ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅜
33⅝ 24¼ Grace 1.70 8 86 27 26¾ 27 — ⅛
34⅛ 24⅝ Grainger .36 19 3 32¼ 32⅛ 32¼— ⅛
17⅝ 12⅝ GrandUn 1 6 2 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
17⅛ 12¼ Granltvl .80 4 44 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
19⅞ 13¼ GrayDrg .60 5 9 15¼ 15 15 — ¼
15⅝ 10½ GtAtlPac 23 71 11⅝ 11⅜ 11½
24½ 18⅝ GtLkD 1.20a 6 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
34⅛ 27½ GtNorNek 7 8 167 31⅝ 30⅞ 30⅞— ½
20⅝ 13⅝ GtWnFin .50 10 37 20 19⅞ 20 + ¼
31⅝ 20⅛ GtWest Unil 3 12 22⅜ 22¼ 22⅜
20¼ 17⅛ GtWn pf 1.88 5 17¼ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
18¼ 15¼ GrGiant 1.08 13 26 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
17⅝ 13 Greyh 1.04a 7 181 15 14⅝ 14⅞
3⅝ 1⅜ Greyhnd wt 20 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
3¼ 1⅜ Grolier Inc 27 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
18⅞ 14 Grumm .80 5 47 17⅝ 17 17 — ⅝
17⅝ 9⅜ Guardin .30 9 36 16¼ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅝
1⅝ 1 Guard Mtg 11 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
20⅛ 17½ GulfWstn .60 4 364 17¾ 17½ 17½— ⅛
8½ 3⅝ GlfWind wt 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
103⅝ 76 GlfWpf 3.87 1 83⅝ 83⅝ 83⅝— 1¼
47½ 35⅛ GlfW pf 2.50 15 40 40 40 — ½
41 39 GlfWpf wi2.50 7 38½ 38½ 38½— ⅛
12⅛ 7½ GlfLfHld .60 8 158 11⅜ 11⅛ 11½— ⅛
1⅝ 1½ GulfMtg Rlt 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
28⅝ 20⅝ GulfOil 1.70 7 650 27½ 27 27½+ ⅛
21⅝ 13¼ GulfResrc 1 7 258 15½ 15¼ 15⅜+ ⅛
15⅝ 11⅛ GlfStUt 1.12 9 225 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
6⅝ 3⅛ Gulton Ind 7 14 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛

H

7⅛ 3⅝ HMW Ind 7 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅞
19⅝ 14⅝ HallFB .66 13 21 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 13⅝ HallPrt .20a 7 2 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜
67 48¼ Hallibrtn .56 14 396 65⅝ 64 65 + ⅛
23⅝ 16⅝ HamrlP 1.20 6 61 20½ 20¼ 20¼—
18⅛ 15⅛ HanJSec 1.47e 25 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ⅛
22¼ 19⅞ HanJInv 1.88e 18 21⅛ 21 21¼+ ⅛
7⅝ 5 Handlmn .40 10 224 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅜
28⅛ 14⅝ HanesCp 1 5 3 19¼ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
60½ 42⅝ Hanna 1.60 10 17 51 50⅝ 51 + ¼
29⅝ 21⅛ HarBrJ 1.32 8 24 29½ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ½
9⅛ 6⅝ Hardees 10 28 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
22⅛ 16⅝ Harnishf .80 6 135 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
14⅛ 12¼ Harrah .30a 8 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
38¼ 33¼ HarrBk 1.50 7 11 36⅝ 36 36⅛+ ⅜
55½ 33⅜ Harris 1.40 12 14 54⅞ 54⅝ 54⅝— ⅛
27½ 18⅜ Harsco 1.30b 6 10 22 21⅞ 21⅞
14½ 8¾ HartSMx .60 9 10 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
25¾ 17⅛ HarteHk .45 11 24 23½ 22⅝ 23¼+ ⅝
17⅝ 15⅝ HattSe 1.44a 22 6 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛
24 20 HawlIEl 1.76 8 32 21¾ 21⅜ 21⅝— ⅛
18⅜ 11¾ HayesAlb 1b 7 15 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜— ¼
12⅝ 3¼ Hazeltine 5 4 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅜
8⅞ 6⅜ Hecks .12 8 4 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜
17⅝ 10⅝ HeclaM .30t 250 33 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
51⅝ 44⅝ HeinzH 1.62 9 x15 46¾ 46⅜ 46⅝— ⅛
32 27¾ Heinz pf 1.70 x1 28¾ 28¾ 28¾+ ⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ Helene Curt 6 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
29¼ 20½ Hellerlnt .92 8 71 22 21½ 21⅝— ¼
42 30¼ HelmerP .35 10 101 41¾ 41 41¼+ ⅜
2 1¼ Hemisp Cap 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ 6⅜ Hemlnc .66e 1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
38 27⅝ Hercules .80 19 354 30⅝ 30¼ 30¼— ⅜
27½ 18½ HershyFd 1 6 14 21½ 21 21 — ⅜
23⅝ 11⅛ Hesston 81 11⅛ 10¾ 10¾— ½
25½ 16⅝ Hestn pf 1.60 33 17⅝ 17 17⅝— ⅛
59¼ 46½ Heublin 1.20 14 179 49⅞ 49⅛ 49⅛— ¼
117⅝ 84 HewlPk .30 31 105 91⅞ 91 91½— ½
20⅝ 15 HiltonHtl .70 10 180 19 18⅝ 18⅝
28 20⅜ Hobart .92 12 29 22⅛ 22 22⅛—
20⅝ 14⅜ HoernW .90 7 58 17⅜ 17½ 17⅜+ ⅜
9⅜ 5⅝ HoffEle .12e 6 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
20 11⅜ Holiday .40 11 188 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜+ ⅛
46¼ 32⅜ HollyS 3.40a 3 30 37¾ 37 37⅜+ ⅞
44¼ 24⅝ Homestk 1a 15 196 30⅜ 30⅛ 30¼— ⅛
56½ 32⅝ Honywll 1.60 12 116 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅛
24½ 21¼ HoovBB 1 8 20 22⅛ 22 22 — ⅛
3¼ 1½ Horizon Cp 152 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
15¼ 11⅛ HospAff .24b 7 61 13⅝ 13⅛ 13¼+ ⅛
28½ 20¼ HospCpA .32 9 112 23¾ 23½ 23½— ¼
16 9⅝ Hostlntl .40 13 10 10 10
17⅛ 10¼ Houdall .90 7 22 17⅜ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
14⅛ 11⅛ HougMif .72 7 10 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 8 HousFab .28 8 145 8½ 8¼ 8½+ ⅛
20½ 15⅝ HoushF 1.10 7 176 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
45 35½ HouF pf 2.37 1 45 45 45 + ½
35⅞ 29⅝ HouF pf 2.50 4 36¼ 36¼ 36¼— ¼
27¾ 20¼ HousLP 1.56 8 256 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝
36⅝ 28⅝ HousNG .60 11 x1026 30⅜ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
17⅝ 11⅛ HowJohn .28 9 53 11½ 11¼ 11⅜— ⅛
15⅝ 11 Hubbrd 1.20 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ HudsnA .80 25 6 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
8½ 4½ HughHat .40 5 1 6 6 6
52½ 37⅜ HughsTl .40 15 33 49½ 49¼ 49½— ¼
15⅝ 11⅞ Humana .40 8 17 13½ 13 13 — ½
15¼ 10⅛ HuntCh .30 14 37 11⅞ 11⅜ 11¾— ⅛
25⅝ 13¼ HuttnEF .60 4 55 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ⅜
17⅞ 12 Huyck .60 15 7 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+ ⅜
15 8¾ Hydromt .36 5 6 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅛

I

21⅝ 16¼ ICInds 1.40 6 40 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
42¼ 33⅝ ICInd pf 3.50 13 41¾ 41 41½— ⅜
94 75 ICInds pf 6 2 91⅝ 91½ 91½
5⅝ 3 ICN Pharm 18 38 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾— ⅛
5¼ 1⅜ IDS Rlty 10 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
45½ 34½ INACp 2.10 16 253 44⅞ 44⅛ 44⅜+ ⅛
19⅝ 16⅝ INAIn 1.59e 12 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ⅛
13¼ 9¼ IUInll .90 8 141 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ¼
21 15½ IUInt pf 1.25 4 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 26 IdahoP 2.16 11 43 29⅝ 29 29⅝
20 13¼ IdealBa 1.20 9 24 19⅞ 19¾ 19⅞
85 58 Ideal pf 4.75 1 85 85 85 + ¼
9⅝ 6⅛ IdeaToy .32b 6 4 8⅛ 8 8⅛
27⅝ 22½ IllPowr 2.20 10 561 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅞
52⅛ 50 IlPow pf4.47 z500 52½ 52½ 52½
15⅞ 10¼ ImpICpA .24 6 82 15⅛ 15 15⅛— ⅛
37 25⅛ INCO 1.40a 16 234 33⅜ 33¼ 33¼
6⅞ 4⅝ Income Cap 5 6½ 6½ 6½
81½ 67½ IndiM pf7.76 z510 78½ 76½ 78½+ 2½
113 102 IndiM pf 12 z340 112 112 112 + ¾
25 19⅝ IndiGas 2.12 7 1 24½ 24½ 24½
22 20 IndplPL 1.82 9 127 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞+ ⅛
17½ 12⅛ IndiNat 1.20 9 7 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 6⅝ Inexco Oil 30 677 13½ 12⅞ 13 + ½
95½ 70 IngerR 2.68 13 62 82½ 82¼ 82⅜
57½ 45⅝ IngR pf 2.35 x10 51⅝ 50⅝ 50⅝— ⅜
34 27⅝ Inind Con 1 7 10 29⅜ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
58⅝ 41 InIndStl 2.40 12 264 50⅛ 50⅛ 50⅛
14 7¾ Inmont .50 6 24 12½ 12⅜ 12½+ ¼
13¾ 8⅝ Insilco .76 7 56 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
31½ 20⅛ InspirCopp .25e 3 28½ 28¼ 28½+ ⅛
2½ 1½ Instit InvTr 18 1⅝ 1¼ 1⅝+ ¼
9⅝ 7 Integon .32 6 14 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
48⅝ 39⅛ Interco 1.66 8 25 42⅞ 42⅛ 42⅛— ⅜
42½ 25⅝ Interlak 2.20 6 25 39⅝ 39 39⅝+ ¼
280¼ 223⅝ IBM 9 19 288 278⅛ 277 278 + ⅜
28¼ 21⅛ IntFlavF .32 29 93 25¾ 25⅛ 25⅛— ½
32½ 23⅜ IntHarv 1.70 11 164 30½ 30⅜ 30⅝
42¼ 32¼ IntMinC 2.40 5 324 36⅞ 36 36⅜
14¼ 6⅛ IntMng .25e 6 55 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 17¼ IntMultl .85 7 x41 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅞
79⅞ 57⅛ IntPaper 2 11 190 69½ 69 69⅛—
8 5⅜ IntRectif .20 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
32⅝ 22¼ IntTT 1.60 9 677 31⅞ 31½ 31⅞+ ⅛
60½ 44 IntTT pfH 4 6 59 59 59 —
56½ 48½ IntTT pfJ 4 7 55 55 55 —
55⅞ 41½ IntTT pfK 4 13 54⅜ 54¼ 54⅝—
60 47 IntTT pfO 5 5 59½ 59⅛ 59½
39½ 27⅞ ITT pfN 2.25 15 38⅝ 38½ 38½—
59⅞ 45⅝ ITTpfl 4.50 12 59½ 58½ 58⅝—
30⅞ 23¼ Intrpce 1.45 6 7 27⅝ 27½ 27⅝+
81 64 Intrpcepf 5 1 75¼ 75¼ 75¼+
27 16⅜ IntrpGp 1.20 6 2 23½ 23½ 23½—
13⅝ 10⅞ IntrsBrd .80 6 4 13⅛ 13 13⅛+
16¼ 14⅞ IntrsPw 1.45 9 23 16⅝ 16⅜ 16½
7 4¼ IntrstUn .24 21 46 5⅛ 5 5⅛+
34 23½ IowaBf .30e 3 15 31⅛ 30⅞ 30⅞—
16½ 13⅛ IowaEl 1.40 9 43 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝—
19⅝ 17⅝ IowaIlG 1.72 10 22 20 19¾ 20 +
23⅝ 21⅞ IowaPwLt 2 10 16 23⅞ 23¾ 23⅞+
20¼ 17⅛ IowaPS 1.72 10 12 20⅛ 20 20 —
5⅝ 3¼ Ipco Hosp 7 20 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
18⅝ 8⅝ Itek Corp 31 25 16⅛ 16⅛ 16¼
15 5¼ ItelCorp .20 8 19 12⅞ 12⅜ 12¾—

J - K

18⅝ 12¼ JamesF .80 10 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝—
23⅝ 13⅜ Janitzen .80 5 3 18 17⅝ 17⅞—
10⅝ 7½ JapanF .91e 25 9 9 9 +

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31½ 24⅝ JeffPilot .80 12 18 30⅞ 30¼ 30⅝
85 71⅛ JerCe pf8.12 z100 82½ 82½ 82½
121½ 110¼ JeC pf 13.50 z60 121½ 121½ 121½
24¼ 19¼ JewelC 1.30 9 35 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛
32½ 23 JhnMan 1.40 10 329 29⅝ 28¾ 29⅛
96½ 82¼ JohnsonJn 1 26 100 89⅝ 88¾ 89⅛
25½ 12⅝ JohnCon .90 8 6 21 21 21
19⅜ 12¾ JonLogn .50 5 28 13⅞ 13⅝ 13¾
56½ 51 JonLaupf 5 z10 55 55 55
38½ 27¼ Jorgen 1.60 5 5 38½ 38½ 38½
24⅝ 19½ Jostens .80 8 10 23⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝
50⅝ 32⅝ JoyMfg 1.10 11 92 46¾ 46¼ 46½
4⅝ 1⅞ Justice Mtg 4 2⅛ 2 2
40¼ 27⅛ KaiserAl 1.20 10 185 38¼ 37⅞ 38
9 5⅝ KaisCem .50 15 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
30 24 KalCe pf2.50 1 28¾ 28¾ 28¾
13⅛ 10⅛ Kane Mll .24 4 11 11 11
28¼ 19¾ Kaneb 1 7 48 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝
28½ 25 KCtyPL 2.36 9 25 28½ 28⅜ 28⅜
45 41⅞ KCPL pf3.80 z10 43¾ 43¾ 43¾
31 15 KCSouin 1r 6 8 27⅛ 26⅞ 27⅛
20 18 KanGEl 1.68 7 16 19⅞ 19¾ 19⅞
17 14¾ KanNb 1.32B 7 1 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞
19⅞ 18 KanPLt 1.60 8 126 19¾ 19½ 19½
27¼ 25½ KaPL pf2.32 3 27¼ 27 27
4¼ 3 Katy Ind 23 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜
16½ 11⅛ Kty pfB 1.46 3 16⅛ 16 16⅛
11⅛ 6⅛ Kaufm Brd .47 14 149 7⅝ 7⅛ 7½
15⅝ 7⅛ Kaweckl Brl 22 2 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
8⅛ 4⅞ KeeneCp .20 7 26 8⅝ 8 8
9⅝ 5⅝ Keller .20 9 2 7 7 7
27⅞ 20 Kellogg 1 16 179 26⅝ 26 26¼
17⅞ 12 Kellwood .80 6 9 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛
23½ 20⅛ Kennmtl .96 10 1 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜
35⅞ 25⅝ Kennct .70a 313 30¾ 30⅛ 30⅜
23¾ 20 KyUtil 1.84 7 28 23¼ 23 23⅛
22 13 KerrGls .40 7 33 19¾ 19 19
82¾ 65⅝ KerrMc 1.25 14 101 73¾ 72⅛ 73⅛
21⅞ 16⅛ KeystCon 1a 6 8 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
33⅜ 18⅛ KiddeW 1 7 64 30⅛ 29½ 29⅞
70 43 Kid pfA 2.20 3 62⅝ 62⅝ 62⅝
51⅞ 41 KiddepfB 4 1 49½ 49½ 49½
51 43 KiddepfC 4 11 49½ 49 49
47⅛ 25½ KimbCl 1.80 8 148 37⅝ 37 37⅝
32½ 8⅝ KingDS .50 6 13 10⅛ 10 10
17⅝ 12⅝ KirschCo .90 11 3 16 15⅞ 15⅞
37½ 28⅛ KnigtRid .62 13 73 35⅛ 35⅝ 35½
14 8⅛ Koehring .15e 13 16 12 11⅞ 12
33½ 28 Koeb pf 2.75 1 31 31 31
65⅞ 35⅜ Koppers 1.60 8 40 53¼ 52½ 53
55 50 Kopprpf 4 z200 55 54½ 55
7¼ 3½ Koracrp Ind 4 10 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝
46⅛ 40⅝ Kraftco 2.12 9 117 44⅝ 44¼ 44⅝
40 31¼ KresgeS .32 23 663 39⅜ 38⅞ 39⅛
14½ 10 Kroehler Mf 17 4 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅜
24⅝ 17⅝ Kroger 1.36 9 134 23⅝ 23⅛ 23¼
9¼ 4½ Kysor .40 11 10 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝

L

17¾ 10⅛ LTV Corp 37 14 13⅝ 13⅝
51 42½ LTVCp pf 5 1 48½ 48½ 48½
10¾ 17½ LacGas 1.66 9 16 19 18⅝ 18⅝
15¾ 12 LamsSess 1.10 11 13 15½ 15¼ 15¼
15⅛ 11⅛ LaneBry .80 7 15 12 11⅞ 12
11⅞ 9⅝ LawterCh .34 17 25 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
10⅝ 6⅝ LearSieg .50 6 20 11 10⅝ 10⅞
32⅞ 23⅝ LearS pf2.25 3 31⅜ 30⅝ 31⅛
34 24⅝ Leasway .80 9 5 29 28⅞ 29
20⅝ 10⅛ LeedsN .40 9 3 18½ 18½ 18½
19⅝ 12 Leesona .75 7 4 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
19⅝ 10⅛ LehPCt .80 14 8 15⅝ 15 15
2 ⅞ LehVal Ind 96 1⅛ 1 1
13⅛ 10½ Lehmn .84e 100 11⅝ 11⅝ 11½
8⅛ 4½ Lennar Crp 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
26¼ 18½ Lenox 1 50 23 21⅝ 22
10½ 6⅝ LesFay .40b 5 7 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
11½ 6⅞ LevFd Cap 6 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
22½ 18⅞ LeviStrau .50 5 149 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅝
8½ 4 Levitz Furn 29 62 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼
34⅝ 21⅞ LOF 1.50 8 65 32⅝ 32 32
72½ 55¼ LOF pf 4.75 1 68 68 68
10⅝ 9½ Lbry Co.32 6 25 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
3⅞ 1⅝ Librty Loan 24 2 1⅞ 1⅞
6⅝ 4 LibrtyLn pf 10 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
36⅛ 29½ LiggGp 2.50 8 6 33⅞ 33¼ 33⅝
90 82 LiggtGp pf 7 z50 86¼ 86¼ 86¼
60 45 LillyEll 1.30 20 370 53⅝ 52⅝ 53⅝
33 24 LincNa 1.40 12 132 32⅛ 32¼ 32⅝
65½ 48 LincNtpf 3 7 65 65 65
18¼ 15⅝ LincPl 1.68A 17 17½ 17½ 17½
4⅝ 1½ Lionel Corp 7 30 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
17¼ 6⅞ Litonln .18t 21 61 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅜
12½ 6⅝ Lockhd Airc 3 38 10 9⅞ 9⅞
31⅜ 21 Loews 1.20 5 55 26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅞
9⅛ 6 LomaFin .50 8 51 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
17½ 10¼ LomM 1.16e 12 33 13½ 13 13½
19⅝ 14 LoneSInd 1 9 37 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
18⅛ 16⅞ LngIsLt 1.56 7 193 18 17⅞ 17⅞
57 50 LIL pfB 5 z1000 54½ 52⅞ 54½
103½ 112 LIL pfN 13 z680 121 120¾ 121
27⅛ 24¼ LIL pfO 2.4 30 27⅛ 27⅛ 27¼
39½ 30⅝ LongsDrug .12e 20 43 30⅝ 30⅜ 30⅜
16 9½ LoralCorp .10e 7 15 13 12⅞ 13
30 22 LaLand 1.20 11 177 28½ 28 28⅛
18 12 LaPacif .20b 13 303 14⅞ 14¼ 14⅜
26½ 21⅝ LouisGs 1.92 8 29 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛
19⅞ 10⅛ Lowenst .60 375 x22 15 14½ 15
44⅞ 34½ Lubrizol 1.10 16 73 41¾ 41 41⅛
17⅛ 13⅝ LuckyS .68b 12 57 13⅜ 13½ 13¾
8 6¼ Ludlow .40 2 7½ 7½ 7½
29⅞ 22 LukenSt 1.60 8 8 25⅝ 25½ 25½
24⅝ 13⅝ LykesCp 1 5 x128 17⅝ 17⅝ 17½
47½ 28⅝ Lykes pf2.50 x25 34¼ 34¼ 34¼
8⅝ 4 LynCSys .20 12 5 7½ 7⅛ 7¼

M

15⅝ 10½ MBPX .40a 4 9 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
35¼ 25⅝ MCAInc 1 5 x189 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝
5⅝ 3½ MEI Cp 5 19 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜
17⅝ 10⅝ MGICIn .10 158 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½
12 8⅝ MacAF .60b 6 19 8⅝ 8½ 8½
5¼ 2⅜ MacDonal 7 112 5 4⅞ 4⅞
7½ 4⅞ Macke .36 9 3 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
7½ 4¾ Macmill .25 6 104 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞
38½ 26⅝ Macy 1.20 7 9 29⅝ 29 29
13⅞ 9½ MadisFd .60 44 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛
6 4 MadSq Gar 6 28 5½ 5½ 5½
9½ 6⅝ MagicCf .30 4 17 8 7⅝ 7⅝
37⅞ 26⅝ Mallory 1 26 1 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝
27⅜ 21⅛ MalHyde .48 11 36 23⅛ 23 23
9⅞ 4⅞ Manhln 20 4 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
40⅝ 29 MfrHan 1.80 9 307 37 36⅝ 36⅝
41⅞ 32¼ MAPCO .90 13 8 37⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝
12¾ 7¼ Marathn Mf 3 100 10⅛ 8⅞ 10
60⅛ 41¼ MarathnO 2 12 111 58⅜ 53½ 58¼
21¼ 12⅜ Marem .90 7 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
13⅝ 9⅜ MarMid .80 81 10 9⅞ 9⅞
15⅛ 11⅝ MarionL .52 14 x41 13⅛ 13 13⅛
61⅞ 29½ Marley 1 9 6 51½ 51¼ 51½
13⅞ 8⅛ Marqlte .40a 8 7 13⅝ 13 13
17⅛ 12⅝ Marrio .25 14 84 13⅛ 13 13⅛
61⅝ 52½ MrshMcL 2 17 134 54⅝ 53¾ 54⅝
25⅝ 16½ MarshF 1.24 10 142 18⅜ 18 18
26 16¼ MarMa 1.40 8 74 24¼ 24⅛ 24¼
20⅞ 16 MaryKay .32 16 7 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝
27¼ 17 MrldCup .60 9 33 26⅝ 26 26½
31¾ 21⅛ MascoCp .28 14 240 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝
25¼ 17 Masonite .60 15 41 18⅛ 17⅝ 18⅛
12¾ 9¾ MasM 1.14e 11 22 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
32¼ 16⅛ MasseyFer 1 4 299 26⅛ 25⅝ 26
17¾ 14⅝ MasCp 1.60 18 17¼ 17¼ 17¼
15¾ 10½ Maslnc .98e 42 11¼ 11 11
25¼ 19⅝ MasuE .28e 14 76 22¼ 21⅞ 22⅛
8⅛ 5⅜ Matel Inc 7 309 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜
33⅛ 29½ MayDSr 1.12 11 334 32⅝ 32½ 32⅝
30 24⅝ MayerOsc 1 10 1 29 29 29
39 30¼ Mayo 1.50a 14 47 33⅞ 33⅝ 33⅞
17⅛ 15⅝ McCord .84 6 8 16⅛ 16 16⅛
52⅛ 37⅝ McDermot 1 5 140 51⅝ 50 50½
66 57¼ McDnld .02e 24 450 57⅜ 56⅜ 57⅝
25 14⅝ McDonD .44 9 146 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅞
32⅞ 21⅝ McGEd 1.50 11 6 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛
17 12⅝ McGrwH .64 10 227 15½ 15⅛ 15⅜
23 20⅛ MGH pf 1.20 92 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
20⅞ 13⅝ McKee .90 8 34 20⅛ 20¼ 20¼
27⅞ 22⅛ McLeanTr .48 8 18 22⅝ 22 22⅛
23⅛ 18⅛ McLou 1.60 15 30 23 22⅝ 22
10⅜ 9⅝ McNell .80 11 14 12 12 12
23 16 MeadCorp .92 7 143 18⅝ 18½ 18½
26½ 17 Medusa 1.60 8 26 26 26 26
25¼ 17⅜ Melville .68 11 210 23½ 22⅝ 23
15⅛ 9⅝ Menasc .60r 5 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
64½ 45 MercSt .80 9 4 45⅝ 46 46
77⅜ 65 Merck 1.40 24 298 76¾ 76¼ 76⅝
18¼ 10¼ Meredth .70 5 4 14½ 14⅝ 14⅝
33⅛ 14½ MerrLyn .80 9 182 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛
33⅜ 19 MesaPet .10 24 600 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅜
116½ 77 MesP pf 2.20 2 113⅛ 113⅝ 113⅝
35⅝ 24½ MesP pf 1.60 148 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝
11⅝ 6 Mesabi 1.10e 7 85 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅛
28 16⅝ MestaMch .90e 9 11 26⅝ 25⅞ 25⅞
15⅝ 12⅜ MGM 1r 7 19 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
30⅛ 15 Metrom .80 8 55 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛
41 35½ MetE pf 3.90 z150 41⅝ 41⅛ 41⅜
83¾ 73½ MeE pf 8.32 z10 82 82 82
85⅝ 71⅝ MeE pf 8.12 z10 85⅝ 85½ 85½
14 11⅛ MichGs 1.10 7 2 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝
24⅛ 17½ MichTube 1 6 7 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
27 26⅞ MhWl pf2.67 8 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝

(Continued on next page.)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	87.40	88.40	105.60	87.40
Brussels	106.72	108.01	133.02	106.73
Frankfurt	142.74	142.59	159.66	140.75
London 30	341.40	338.70	420.80	338.70
London 500	149.11	149.57	183.00	149.11
Milan	78.20	78.40	91.17	72.33
Paris	88.50	88.10	112.10	87.60
Sydney	486.00	485.90	522.63	444.73
Tokyo (n)	352.90	354.92	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4702.84	4729.70	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	287.70	289.00	304.00	262.50

(n) New (o) Old

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 14, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices).

	Sales	Close	Ch
Whittakr	559,000	6¼	+1
Reserve il	300,200	13⅝	— ⅜
East Kodak	170,100	90¾	— ⅜
Capit Hold	165,400	19¾	— ⅛
Wils Cos	164,700	24¼	+1¼
Texaco Inc	131,100	27⅝	+ ⅛
Westgh El	114,900	17⅝	— ⅛
Dow Ch	114,600	44½	— ¼
HousNa Gas	112,700	30⅝	— ¼
FedNat Mtg	112,600	16⅛	— ⅛
IntTelTel	109,500	31⅞	— ⅛
Citicorp	109,300	33	— ⅛
Alcan Alu	108,600	26⅛	
Digital Eq	101,100	157	—3⅝
Exxon	100,800	54	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	15.55	15.10
Advances	555	691
Declines	823	747
Unchanged	485	477
Total issues	1853	1395
New 1976 highs	42	100
New 1976 lows	19	11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	978.31	983.96	973.57	978.64	— 4.65
20 Trn	217.79	218.77	215.59	217.18	— 0.94
15 Util	95.73	9640	9522	9599	— 003
65 Stk	30774	30947	30580	30769	— 123

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C
425 Industrials	116.94	115.64	116.35	—0.37
Transport.	14.26	14.06	14.14	—0.09
Finance	11.89	11.73	11.80	—0.07
60 Utilities	50.83	50.17	50.56	—0.04
500 Stocks	104.50	103.31	103.94	—0.35

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.56	55.47	55.54	—0.16
Industrials	61.46	61.39	61.43	—0.18
Transport.	39.91	39.82	39.87	—0.14
Utilities	38.53	38.49	38.53	—0.08
Finance	53.84	53.75	53.79	—0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 13	129,668	329,218	1,178
Sept. 10	110,558	263,927	1,197
Sept. 9	108,150	276,948	1,212
Sept. 8	123,484	326,945	1,292
Sept. 7	120,101	316,493	1,306

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
HoustOil M	66,300	64¾	+1⅝
Champ Ho	55,800	3⅝	
Syntex Corp	46,900	25⅝	— ½
Kaiser Ind	44,000	15⅝	— ¼
GIBes Pet	40,200	4⅛	+ ⅛
AtlasCp wt	25,700	2⅝	— ⅛
Gearhart	25,400	24¼	+1⅜
Risdon Mfg	22,100	18½	+1½
ImperOil A	19,800	23⅞	
McCull Oil	19,200	3	
Approx final total		1,550,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,742,230	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
102.65	102.27	102.33	—.31

This morning at 9.30, our London Branch opens for business.

At Winchester House,
77 London Wall,
London EC2N 1BE
Phone: 01-638-4811/0

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
	¾	Microwave	11	6	18¾	18½	18⅝+	⅛
	½	MidCtl 1.12	8	10	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
	¾	MidSUt 1.32	9	630	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
	¾	MidInd Mg		10	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	
	⅞	MidlRo 1.40	7	x20	24⅜	24¼	24¼—	⅛
	⅞	MilesLb 1.28	9	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝—	⅛
		Milgo Elect	10	35	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜+	¼
	⅝	MillBrad .60	8	9	14½	14¼	14¼—	½
	⅛	MinMM 1.45	24	185	63	62⅜	62½—	⅝
	¼	MinnPL 1.66	7	16	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	
	⅛	MirroAl .96	9	1	12	12	12	
		MissnEq .36	9	68	14½	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
	¾	MPacC 1.60	6	77	35¼	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
	¾	MoPSv 1	8	26	14⅜	14	14⅛	
	⅝	MoPS pf2.44		9	25½	25½	25½—	⅛
	¼	Mobil 3.40	7	481	60½	59⅞	60⅛—	⅛
	⅜	Mobile Hom		12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	⅜	Mohasco .90	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
		Mohk Data	35	77	7⅜	7	7 —	⅜
		Molycorp 1	10	14	34⅜	34	34⅛—	⅜
		Monrh 1.20a	4	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
	⅞	Monogr .20	7	28	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
	⅛	MonrEq .20	21	84	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
		Monsan 2.80	8	206	89⅝	88⅜	89⅛+	⅝
	⅛	MonDU 2.2.	7	39	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
	⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	69	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
	¼	MontSt 1.80a		19	22½	22⅛	22¼	
	⅝	MONY .81e	12	51	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
	¾	MooreMcC 1	6	56	48	47	47½+	⅜
	1¼	Morgan 1.80	11	362	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝—	1
		MorrisKnu	5	24	20	19¾	19¾—	
	⅜	MorseSh .30	4	66	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
	2¾	MlgeTr Am		44	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	⅞	MorNor .88		37	17½	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
	1¼	Motorola .70	24	116	52	51⅜	52 +	⅛
	¾	MtFuel 2	11	36	41⅛	40⅞	41	
	9	MtStTel 1.68	9	x9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
	7	Munford .40	6	11	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	⅛
	5¼	Munfd pf .40		4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	4⅜	Munsng 1.08	8	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
	6¾	MurphC 1.20	7	10	19½	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
	6⅞	MurpOil .60	6	18	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
	2⅜	MurryOh 1.20	7	8	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
	4¼	MutlOm 1.32		23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
	7	MyersL .40		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
	3⅜	NCRCp .72	15	245	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
	2⅛	NLInd 1	10	440	19⅞	19⅝	19¾+	¼
	5⅞	NLTCp .64	7	387	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜—	⅛
	7	NVF 2.45t	7	10	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
	15¾	Nabisco 2.40	10	153	44⅛	43¾	44⅛+	⅛
	10	NalcoCh .80	17	285	33	32¾	32¾—	⅛
	0¼	NarcoScl .60	7	24	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	0¼	NashuaC .60	16	17	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛—	½
		NatAirl .50	23	38	13⅝	13½	13½	
	1⅜	NAvia .77e		5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
	10¾	NatCan .57	6	24	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
		NCan pf 1.50		20	27	27	27	½
	11	NtlChem .40	15	26	24	23⅞	24	
	5⅜	NatCity Lin.15e	7	9	8½	8⅜	8½	
	39⅞	NatDel 2.72	6	4	50⅝	50½	50⅝+	⅛
	16⅝	NatDist 1.40	7	132	24¾	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
	2	NatFuel 2.16	7	9	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		7	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛+	½
	11⅜	NalGyp 1.05	10	95	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
	3⅜	Nat Homes		23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	6½	NatInd .38	3	47	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	9½	NatInd pf.60		1	10	10	10 —	⅛
	11⅞	NtInd pf 1.25		4	12¾	12½	12½—	¼
	14¾	NMedCare .03e	11	16	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
	7⅝	NMedE .32	5	32	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
	15½	NMineSv .50	8	34	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅝
	43¾	NatPrsto 2	9	36	53	52	52⅜	
	32	Nat Semicn	25	375	35⅞	35½	35⅞	
	9⅝	NSvcInd .78	8	49	13	13	13 +	⅛
	12¼	NStand .96	7	28	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
	44¼	NStarch .88	14	2	51	51	51 +	⅜
	37⅜	NatlStl 2.50	14	70	45¾	45½	45⅝	
	3¼	Nat Tea		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
	22⅛	Natoma 1.40	7	172	27⅛	26½	26⅝—	⅛
	15¾	Neptune .60	8	72	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	37	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
	21⅜	NevP pf 2.30		z250	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	96	22	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
	12⅝	NEnGE 1.32	8	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		x206	29⅞	29	29⅛+	⅛
	25¼	NEngT 2.36	12	31	31⅛	30¾	31 —	⅛
	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	196	28⅞	28⅜	28½+	⅛
	85	NYSE pf8.80		z128	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜+	½
	21	NYSE pf2.12		8	24¼	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
	11	Newhall .46	9	160	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	23	Newmt 1.60	15	105	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	
	79½	Nwmt pf4.50		12	81	80½	80½	
	12½	NiaMP 1.24	8	223	14	13⅞	14	
	31¼	NiaMpl 3.40		z100	36½	35½	36½+	¾
	33⅝	NiaMpf 3.60		z20	37¾	37¾	37¾	
	34	NiaMpf 3.90		z20	41½	41½	41½+	1
	56½	NiaMpf 6.10		z50	62	62	62 —	1
		NIM pf 11.75		z1680	114	113½	114 —	½
	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z70	81	81	81 —	⅛
	11¼	NiagShre .95e		13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	77	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
	63¾	NorfkWn 5.28	8	61	88½	87⅞	88⅛+	¼
	22¼	Norris 1.60	6	12	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞—	½
	3½	NoAmMt .60e		35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	8	30	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	⅛
	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	6	77	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
	⅜	NoCaAir wt		50	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
	9⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	517	11⅛	11	11	
	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	141	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
	33⅝	NorNGs 2.08	7	68	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛+	⅜
	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	386	29⅝	29	29 —	½
	45⅛	NSPw pf4.10		z40	48¼	48	48	
	77	NStaPw pf 7		z30	82	82	82 +	1½
	25½	NorTel .60	14	31	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
	3⅜	Northgate E	22	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	7	46	39⅞	39⅛	39½	
		Nrthp pf1.45		5	60	60	60	
	23	NwstAirl .45	15	395	30⅞	29⅞	30	
	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	10	13	52⅝	52⅛	52¼—	¼
	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	19	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
	24⅝	NwtEnr cl 2	5	7	27⅞	27½	27½	
	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	548	47⅜	44⅞	45½—	2½
	14½	NwstInd wt		65	25½	23⅞	24⅛—	1⅛
	73	NwtIn pf4.20		4	107	101⅝	101⅝—	5½
	99	Nwind pfC 5		1	135	135	135 —	6⅛
	24⅝	NwIP pf2.50		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	24	12⅝	11⅞	12	
	25¼	Norton 1.70	8	12	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜—	¼
	17⅝	NorSim .60	11	252	22⅛	22	22⅛	
	14½	NucorCp .32	6	8	24	23⅜	23⅝—	½

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	49	14⅝	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
	7⅞	OakInd .48	10	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
	12⅞	OakiteP .92	8	13	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
	13⅝	OccidPet 1	11	583	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛/	⅛
	5⅞	OccidPet wt		50	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
	46	OccIP pf3.60		11	58⅛	57⅞	58 —	⅛
	47⅝	OccidPt pf 4		4	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝+	⅛
	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		24	25⅝	25	25⅛	
	15⅝	Ogden 1.20	4	36	21	20¾	21 +	⅛
	25⅝	Ogdn pf 1.87		1	32	32	32 —	⅛
	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	335	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
	39⅛	OhEd pf 3.90		z250	44	44	44 +	1
	44⅞	OhEd pf 4.40		z2220	50	48	48 —	1
	73⅜	OhEd pf 7.36		z880	80½	79	80	
	103	OhE pf 10.76		z70	111	110½	111 +	1½
	112½	OhP ptA 14		z60	124¼	124¼	124¼+	¼
	116	OhPw pf 14		z250	124	124	124 —	1
	17½	OklaGE 1.44	11	81	19⅞	19	19⅝	
	23¾	OklaNG 1.80	7	250	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜+	½
	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	12	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	150	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
	9¼	Omark .60	6	18	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
	9	Oneida .76	6	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	13	OranRk 1.28	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	8⅝	Orange .18b	8	26	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
	25⅛	OutMar 1.40	7	95	27	26⅞	27 +	⅜
	12⅞	OutletCo .80	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	19	OvernitT .90	8	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
	10⅞	OverSh .20	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
	42	OwensCng 1	13	79	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝—	¼
	51⅜	OwenIll 1.88	8	251	56	55⅝	55⅝	
	80⅝	OwenIll pf 4		1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
	83½	Ownll pf4.75		2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛—	⅜
	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	4	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
	5¾	PNBMR .40	21	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	35	PPGInd 2	8	205	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞—	⅜
	5½	PSA Inc		16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	12½	PacAS 1.24		32	14⅛	14	14	
	20	PacGas 1.88	9	582	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
	16⅜	PacLtg 1.68	9	92	19	18⅞	19	
	26⅝	PacL 1.20	15	58	31	30⅝	30⅞—	⅝
	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	9	17	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
	20	PacPw 1.70	10	x123	21⅝	21⅛	21½—	⅛
	13⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	57	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
	72½	PacTT pf 6		z30	75	75	75	
	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	383	773	66		pe
	4431300	53366	333	e113168	23u8aea'			
	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	30	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	30	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
	12½	PalW pf 1.30		5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	4¾	PalBc .30	4	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
	4⅝	Palda .12	6	64	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
	5⅛	PanA Air		455	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
	29⅞	PanEP 2.30	7	73	38¼	38	38¼	
	8	Paprclt .66	7	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	12½	PargasInc 1	11	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	17½	ParkerDri .05e	8	11	31	30⅞	31 +	⅛
	21⅜	ParHan 1.20	10	24	32¼	32⅛	32¼+	¼
	11¾	ParkPen .40	9	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	7¼	PatrkP .85t	7	262	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
	16½	PaylsnW .40	8	14	20	19½	19½—	
	14⅝	PeaGa .16	11	33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
	4⅝	PenDix .24		7	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
	48	Penney 1.28	15	150	52¾	52	52⅛—	½
	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	8	94	21¼	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
	44⅝	PaPL pf 4.40		z150	50	50	50	
	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z110	51⅛	50½	50½	
	99¾	PaPL pf 9.24		z50	102	102	102 +	1
	117¾	PaPLf pf 13		z320	130	128⅛	130 +	1
	77	PaPL pf 8		z400	88	88	88	
	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z320	93⅛	92½	92½—	⅛
	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	59	33⅛	33½	33⅝+	⅛
	42	Penwl pf2.50		2	51	51	51 +	1
	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	9	198	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	
	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	¼
	76	Pennz pfB 8		z500	91	90½	90½—	½
	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	14	22	9⅝	9½	9½	
	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	65	39⅝	39⅛	39½	
	69½	PepsiCo 2	17	151	82⅝	82⅛	82⅞—	⅛
	18⅜	PerkEl .30	20	73	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
	23⅝	PetInc 1.60	8	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	¼
	13⅝	PetInc pf .80		5	15¾	15⅝	15¾—	⅛
	13⅝	PetInc pf 1		2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
	11½	PeterPl .80a	10	10	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅜
	63⅝	PetrieSt 1.60	16	x17	69	69	69 —	⅛
	19½	Petrolan .60	8	53	24⅞	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
	20¾	Petrl 2.55e		12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
	25½	Pfizer .88	13	288	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	19	206	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	
	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	243	17	16⅞	17	
	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z20	41	41	41 —	1½
	39½	PhilE pf 4.40		z50	47	46	46⅛+	1⅛
	63½	PhilaEl pf 7		z220	74¼	73⅛	74¼+	1¼
	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z120	89⅝	89½	89⅝+	1⅜
	96	PhilE pf 9.52		z900	100½	100½	100½	
	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z890	99	98½	98½—	1
	12⅞	PhilaSu .80	6	739	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
	49⅛	PhilMorr 1.30	14	423	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛+	⅜
	3⅜	Philips Ind		18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	6½	Philipind pf		2	12	12	12 +	⅛
	49½	PhillPet 1.80	13	214	60⅛	60	60⅛—	⅛
	7⅜	PhilVaH .60	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	14½	Pickwick .32	7	173	15⅛	14¾	15 —	⅜
	4½	Pier1 Ipr1		70	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
	33⅝	Pillsbury 1	15	39	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
35⅞	27⅝	Pioneer 1.20	9	72	34½	34	34	
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	88	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
43	31	Pittstn .80a	9	452	40⅝	39⅝	40 +	¼
31⅞	20⅞	PizzaHt .06a	12	32	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
4⅜	3	Plan Resrch	7	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
5	2⅞	Playoy .12	23	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅛	11½	Plessey .85e	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	11⅞	Pneuo 1	4	38	15⅛	14¾	14¾—	⅜
42¼	31¼	Polaroid .50	19	636	41⅝	40½	41⅛+	⅛
14	7⅝	Ponderosa	18	62	7⅝	7⅛	7¾—	¼
23	7⅛	Portec .80 0	shrdleutaoin224556¼..:7890S					
24⅜	15⅝	PopeTal .70	10	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
23	17⅜	Porlec .80	10	4	21½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
20⅛	16⅜	PortGE 1.64	7	116	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
28⅞	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		8	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜+	⅜
65	48⅛	Potlch 1.50	11	35	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅜	PotEl 1.16	10	164	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
32⅞	33	PotEl pf 2.44		1	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
50	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z20	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞—	⅜
53	52⅞	PotEl pf 5.46		190	57⅞	57½	57½+	⅛
15	10⅞	Praier .40	8	5	12½	12½	12½	
19⅛	14⅜	Prer pf .90		3	16½	16½	16½	
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	207	93⅞	93¼	93⅜	
12⅞	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
50⅛	27	Proler 1.40	7	32	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞—	1½
17⅛	14⅛	PSvCol 1.30	9	154	17⅜	17	17⅛+	⅛
84	80	PSCol pf7.15		z10	84½	84½	84½+	½
31¼	23⅝	PSvcIn 1.92	11	137	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
14	12	PSInd pf1.08		z400	13¾	13¾	13¾	
109	103½	PSInd pf9.44		z100	107	107	107 —	½
21⅛	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	8	17	21	20⅞	20⅞	
29½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z1350	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.44	9	130	22⅜	22	22 —	⅜
21⅞	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	9	401	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	½
16⅞	14⅝	PSEG pf1.40		8	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅜
45⅛	38⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z40	44	44	44 —	1
43	41	PSEG pf4.30		z20	49	49	48	
76	66	PSEG pf6.80		z10	77	77	77 +	1
27⅛	25	PSEG pf2.43		13	27⅜	27	27⅛+	⅛
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z390	120½	120	120½	
85¼	75	PSEG pf7.70		z8700	87	86½	87 +	1⅜
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z4610	87⅜	86½	87⅜+	⅛
90	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z100	89½	89½	89½+	1
83	68⅜	PSEG pf7.40		z200	80½	80½	80½—	2½
104¼	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z100	103½	103½	103½—	⅛
6⅝	4	Pulckr Ind		18	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pue'o Inl		4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
30⅛	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	8	24	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
38⅞	27⅞	Pullm 1.20	10	59	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛—	½
17¼	14⅛	PurexCp 1.08	8	160	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
24	19	Purex pf1.35		5	21½	21⅜	21⅜+	⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Purlm Fash	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
45½	23⅝	Purolr 1.08	8	29	25	24⅝	24⅝	
28⅛	22½	Quakat .92	10	76	23⅞	23½	23½—	¼
70¼	15	QuakSlO .78	12	55	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	½
7⅞	5½	Quesior .01r	11	3	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
30⅛	18⅞	RCA 1	14	244	27¾	27¼	27⅝—	⅛
45½	38¼	RCApf 3.50		z20	45½	45½	45½	
71⅛	52	RCAcvpf 4		3	70½	70½	70½	
53⅞	45½	RalstonPu 1	15	132	51⅝	51¼	51⅜—	⅜
6⅝	3⅜	Raeda Inn	94	160	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	7	Rancoln .64	13	72	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
8⅛	5	Rapid A		81	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
26	18⅜	Rap lrpf2.25		1	22½	22½	22½—	½
30¼	24⅛	RapA pf 3		2	27½	27	27½—	½
24⅝	27	Rayest 1.50	6	5	34¼	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
23¼	15¼	Raylnl .68	7	29	23	22⅞	23	
66½	44⅛	Raytheon 1.20	13	69	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝—	⅛
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	71	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	¼
5¼	2⅛	Redan Ind		66	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	11	3	11	11	11 —	⅛
24	22	Reeves 2	7	9	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
19⅞	11⅝	ReichCh .74	8	23	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	15	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	12	252	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞—	⅛
98	51⅝	Relian pf 3		2	97	97	97 —	1
63	34	Relia pf 1.60		7	63	61½	61½—	1½
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		36	17	16¼	17	
31	12	RelGrp pfB		3	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
21⅞	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
		Relln pf 2.68		27	26⅛	25½	25½	
9⅜	6⅜	Republic Cp	11	27	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
18½	10	RepFInS .80	8	24	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		4	1	1	1	
40⅝	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	10	125	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
14⅛	7⅜	ResrvOil .16	11	2312	14⅞	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Revco DS.22	15	209	23	22⅝	22⅞	
12⅛	7⅜	Rever Copp.		82	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	
90	69⅞	Revlon 1.60	18	115	88½	87⅜	88⅛—	1
9⅜	3⅜	Rexham .32	7	7	8½	8½	8½—	
39⅛	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	22	32⅝	32	32⅛—	⅛
68⅛	55	Reynln 3.08	7	305	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝—	⅜
42⅜	22½	ReynMet 1.20	9	278	40⅝	40⅛	40½	
91	56½	ReyM pf4.50		2	87½	87½	87½	
15⅜	8⅜	ReynSe .40a	7	43	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Richardsn 1	10	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
27	21⅛	RichMer .70	13	42	26¼	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
21⅝	10½	Richmnd .80	16	77	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
20¼	14⅛	RiegelTex 1.10	4	15	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .70	7	4	20½	20½	20½	
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf .80		28	12⅝	12½	12½	
20⅛	14½	RiteAid .24	13	125	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13⅜	Robshaw .90	8	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	3	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
12⅛	9½	Robins .28a	9	71	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18	15½	RochG 1.28b	9	49	17¾U⅜		17⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88	8	39	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
13½	10¼	Rockowr .64	6	7	12⅛	11⅞	12	
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	9	76	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
81	57	Rkint pf 4.75		2	71½	71½	71½+	⅛
76⅜	52	RohmH 1.28	21	15	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞—	⅜
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		64	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	14	23	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp		5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
20⅛	16½	Roper 1.20	6	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	11	204	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
31½	18½	Rosario .40b	10	28	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
36⅞	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	77	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .80	8	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
50⅛	41⅜	RoylD 3.26e	5	192	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅜	RoyInd .10e	5	30	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Rubbrm .48	14	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Rucker .28	7	369	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
14⅛	10	RussTog .76	6	20	10½	10⅜	10½	
15	9	Ryder Sys	10	79	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
3⅜	2	SCA Svc	13	27	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅜	11½	SCMCp .80	5	97	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sategrd Ind.03e	10	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
48⅞	39⅛	SafewyStr 2	8	141	43	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	8	6	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	12	154	40½		39⅝—	⅛
13⅞	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	21	13	13	13 +	⅛
39⅞	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	18	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		28	12	11⅞	11⅞	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	376	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Salant .24b	5	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14½	11⅛	SanDGs 1.28	7	63	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	5	4	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	11	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	136	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
36⅛	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	10	101	36	35⅝	35½—	½
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	7	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
4½	3½	Saul RlEst		37	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3½	SavA Stop	28	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
11⅛	6½	SavOnDr .20	8	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅛	8	SavEtP .50e	4	29	9	8⅞	9	
14⅛	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		1	14	14	14	
13	11	SavEl pf1.28		5	13	13	13 +	⅛
16⅛	6⅜	SavinB Mch	11	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	
8⅛	3¼	Saxon Ind	7	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		19	9⅛	9	9⅛	
60⅛	47½	SchergPl 1	19	287	52⅝	52⅛	52½—	⅜
24	16⅝	SchlitzBr .6	11	141	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
98⅜	70	Schlumb .80	22	x556	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜+	⅜
16⅜	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	4	62	12¼	11¾	11¾	½
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	18	41	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	20	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
19⅞	13⅛	ScotFor .84	6	31	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	½
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	133	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	13	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
18⅜	11⅛	ScovllMfg 1		38	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
44⅛	29½	Scovil pf2.50		1	41½	41½	41½+	½
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	14	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9	7⅜	Scudd pf.83e		93	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
39	14½	SeaConf .50	5	18	36⅛	35⅝	36	
32⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	66	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		73	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
31⅛	23	Seagram .80	11	19	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .06e	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
23	14	SealdPw .80	8	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
18	12⅝	SearleG .52	9	323	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	197	68⅛	67⅝	67⅞—	⅜
7½	2⅞	Seatrain Lin	16	414	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜+	½
25⅞	22	Sedcolnc .18	7	30	29½	29⅛	29½	
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	4	28	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
16	11½	Servoml .76	6	25	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .32	7	14	8½	8⅜	8½	
18½	11¾	Shapell .10	6	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	¼
72⅛	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	8	157	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	ShelrGl .60	4	38	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	⅜
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	13	22	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9⅝	SierrPac 1	8	43	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	Signal 1b	13	95	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
42⅛	32	SignodeCp 1.20	14	6	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	¼
9⅛	5	SimPrec .14	9	4	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
24½	18	Simm .88a	10	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	11	230	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
26	¾	Singer Co		161	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	½
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		20	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	11	13	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
114⅛	66	Skelly 1.60a	13	6	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛—	½
12⅛	7⅝	Skil Corp	7	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	26	176	16¼	16	16	
18⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .80	71	16	15⅝	15	15 +	½
41⅛	28⅛	Smithlnt .52	9	200	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	1
78⅞	58½	Smithkline 2	17	176	77	75⅞	77 +	1
19⅞	13	SmithTr .50	6	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	7	7	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18⅛	11	SolaBas .80	8	18	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	Sonesta Int	9	29	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .07e	27	253	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
18¼	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	92	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
17¼	14⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	8	17	16⅞	17 —	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	6	7	12	12	12 —	⅛
14⅛	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	10	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	8	13	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	240	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	867	15⅝	15	15⅛	
38½	31⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	7	37⅜	37½	37⅜—	⅛
58⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.85	7	44	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	
39⅞	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	x12	38⅛	38	38⅛	
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	100	35	34⅝	34⅝—	¼
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	22	59	58⅝	58⅝—	¼
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		15	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
38⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	4	37⅝	37¼	37¼—	⅛
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	160	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
74¼	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	14	37	64⅛	64½	64⅛+	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	SwstBksh .96	9	11	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .80	13	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFI pf1.50		18	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11¼	SwPbSv .98	8	156	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	SprinFd	6	13	12½	12¼	12½—	⅜
9⅛	6⅞	Sparlon .40	5	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
16⅛	10	SperryHul 1	7	2	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
37	31	SprryHpl 3		3	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
51⅜	38⅞	SperryR .92	11	656	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞—	½
15	6⅜	Sprague El		24	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	9	3	11½	11½	11½	
29⅞	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	15	x35	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞+	½
38⅛	28½	Squibb .90	15	367	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛+	⅛
31⅞	19⅛	StaleyMfg 1	5	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
24⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		26	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
40⅛	32⅛	SBrand 1.20	13	104	33½	32⅞	33⅛	
52	46	SdBr pf 3.50		z10	50½	50⅛	50½	
49⅛	36⅛	StBPaint .40	21	29	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
39⅛	29⅛	SdOilCl 2.20	8	181	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
54⅛	40⅛	SOilInd 2.30	9	320	54	53⅞	54	
79⅛	61⅛	StOilOh 1.36	20	93	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛+	⅛
58	43	SOOh pf 3.75		z19	58	58	58	
8⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		x1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7	5¼	SdPrud .66	12	17	6	6	6 +	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Standex .75	7	9	17	16⅛	17 —	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
33⅝	21	SanWk 1.12	9	6	28⅛	28	28 —	½
10⅞	6⅛	Stanrav .80	10	10	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Starre 1.12	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
2⅜	1⅝	StMut Inv		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	10⅛	StMSe 1.05		17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
4⅛	41½	StaufChm 1.44	9	371	45½	45¼	45⅜—	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Strchl .48	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	494	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .10t	6	22	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16	11⅛	Sterndn .40	6	21	12⅛	12	12	
26⅛	17⅛	SevenU 1.20	5	24	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	26	32⅛	32	32	
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
57⅛	45⅛	StoneW 2.50	6	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	⅜
15⅛	12⅛	Stone Con.56	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
21	16	StopShop 1	4	16	15⅝	15	15	
13½	9	SorTec .67t	8	36	11½	11	11 —	⅜
31⅛	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	27	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SrldRite .80	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
44⅛	37⅛	SuWor 1.32	5	488	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅛
49½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		10	48½	48	48½	
98	64	StuWr pfB 5		20	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛—	⅜
6½	3⅛	SuaveShoe .03e	5	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	6	68	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SunChm .40	7	17	23	22⅞	23 —	⅛
37⅛	25⅝	SunCo 1.48	6	376	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞—	⅜
42⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		103	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞+	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	10	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
37⅛	17	Sundsrnd 1	9	14	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
10⅛	9⅜	SunshMg .18t	18	19	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	SuperVal .66	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
204½	148	SuprOil 1.80	17	82	203	196	197 —	5
7⅛	5⅝	SupmkG .24	5	33	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
40⅛	16	Superscpe	8	52	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		8	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Swank 1	7	36	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	9	76	20⅝	20½	20½	
7⅛	4⅛	Sysron Don		3	4½	4½	4½	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
16¼	12½	Ticor 1	13	55	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
7⅜	6¾	TRE Corp		42	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
38½	26¾	TRWIn 1.40	10	86	35¾	35⅜	35¼+	⅛
86¾	63¾	TRW pf 4.40		28	82	82	82 —	½
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		17	73¾	73¾	73¾+	¼
32¼	23¾	TafBrd .80	9	5	28	27¾	28 +	¼
8	1⅝	Talcott Na		4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
11	6¾	Talley .40	5	x25	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
12¾	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		x11	11½	11½	11½	
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	9	47	20	19¾	19⅞—	⅛
47⅝	25½	Tandy Corp	8	314	32⅜	32¼	32¼—	¼
21¾	13½	Tandycrf	7	9	16¼	16¼	16¼—	¼
31¼	5⅞	Tappan .20	22	16	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
49⅝	18	Technicr .15	19	197	45¾	44¾	46¾+	1⅞
7	4⅝	Technicolr		30	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon		17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
67⅜	44¼	Taktronx .24	63	100	60⅝	60	60⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	7	6	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
80½	22¼	Teledn 1.45t	8	101	71⅞	71	71⅞+	¼
11¼	5¼	Teleprmpt		50	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	67	3	2⅞	3	
34⅝	26	Tennco 1.88	8	373	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
127	97¾	Tennc pf5.50		3	125¼	126¾	126¾+	¼
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPe 1	6	x172	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	
31⅜	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		38	25⅞	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
28⅝	23⅜	Texaco 2	8	1028	27½	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
43½	34⅛	TexComm 1	9	8	38¼	38	38¼+	½
39⅝	28½	TexEastn 1.85	8	135	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜+	⅜
26¼	24¼	TxET pf 2.40		12	25⅞	26¼	26½—	⅛
30¼	27¾	TxET pf 2.87		3	29¾	29⅞	23⅞+	⅛
45⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	8	32	43	42⅝	42¾+	⅛
43½	28½	TxGs pf 1.50		2	42½	42¼	42½—	1
16⅝	11⅝	Texaslnd 1b	14	17	14	13⅞	14	
129¾	93¼	TexInst 1	32	228	101⅝	109½	111⅛+	¾
14	5¼	Texas Intl	14	581	6⅝	5¾	6¼+	⅜
24⅛	19¾	TexOGs .22e	9	80	21¼	20¾	21	
25¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	23	7	25¼	25¼	25¼—	¼
22¼	17	TexUtl 1.32	10	289	20⅞	20⅝	20¾—	⅛
37⅝	28	Texsglf 1.20	11	44	34¼	34	34¼	
8⅜	3⅜	Texfl Ind		154	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	
31⅜	20⅝	Textron 1.20	10	179	28⅜	28	28⅜+	⅜
37¼	26⅜	Textr pf 2.08		3	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	6	51	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	¼
43	33	ThomBe .88	20	11	40⅛	40	40 —	½
13⅝	7⅝	ThomJW .50	8	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6½	ThriftDg .40	10	18	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
40	28½	TidwatM .80	6	5	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜—	½
17¼	17½	TidwtM wt		3	18	18	18 +	½
19½	13¼	Tigerin .40	8	89	15½	15	15¼+	⅛
69⅛	57⅛	TimeInc 2.30	12	18	64⅛	65¾	65⅝—	⅜
37⅝	32½	TimeInc wt		1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜+	⅜
23⅝	18¼	TimeMir .60	17	232	20⅞	20⅝	20¾+	⅜
57⅛	36⅜	Timkn 2.20a	10	101	55⅝	55	55¼—	⅜
15¼	9½	Tish Rlty		5	14¾	14½	14½	
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		2	8½	8½	8½—	¼
25⅛	22⅞	TolEdis 2.12	8	40	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
19¾	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	179	13⅛	13	13	
8¼	6⅝	ToolRol .40b	9	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
14¼	4⅞	Tracor .20	9	34	10	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
28⅜	19½	TraneCo 1.08	8	43	26⅛	26	26 —	¼
35⅜	29	TranUn 1.76	12	37	33⅞	33¼	33¾+	¼
15⅝	7½	TransW Air		119	11	10⅝	10¾—	⅛
19¾	11¾	TWApf 2		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	¼
13½	8¼	Transam .62	10	420	13¼	13	13⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	TranInc 1.92		23	23	22¾	22¾—	⅛
15⅞	8½	Transco .80	7	450	15⅝	15¼	15½	
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	8	8	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
12	6¼	TranOhF .20	5	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	25	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
37¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	363	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		60	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
32¼	29¾	TriCn pf 2.50		3	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
2½	1⅜	TriSou Mge		47	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
15½	10⅝	Trianlnd .90	25	7	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝+	⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Trinitylnd .56	5	27	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
30½	24¾	Tropican .30	16	25	25½	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
14⅝	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	105	14¼	14	14	
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	11	50	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	10	70	14½	13⅝	14½+	¾
21¾	16	Tyler Corp.50	6	9	19	19	19	

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
29⅝	21¼	UALinc .60		195	25	24⅝	24⅝	
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	2	16¾	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
29¾	27	UGI pf 2.75		z730	29¾	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		11	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10	UOP .10e		42	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
35⅛	19⅝	UVInd 1.48	4	15	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜+	⅛
25¼	18⅛	UARCO 1.20	7	23	20	19¾	20 +	⅛
49	42½	UniNV 2.86e	7	18	44	43¾	43¾—	1⅛
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	41	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
67⅝	59¼	UnCamp 1.60	13	200	64⅝	64¼	64¼—	¼
76⅛	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	10	194	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Un Commrc		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	30	216	7⅛	6¾	7 +	⅛
15⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	301	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
50	45	UnEl pf 4.56		z400	50½	49½	50½+	2½
29⅝	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
6	3⅛	Un Fidelty	6	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
55¾	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	7	336	51⅝	51⅛	51½—	½
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		4	66	65⅝	65⅝—	1¼
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	234	88½	86⅝	87 —	1⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Uniona Inc		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	18	410	9	8⅞	8⅞	
82¾	71	Uniryal pf 8		z70	79	79	79	
11¼	5⅝	Unit Brands	7	27	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		4	11	11	11	
9½	7¼	UnitCp .97e		10	9⅝	9¼	9¼+	⅛
24⅝	14	UnEnRes 1.32	4	130	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
11⅝	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	45	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
13¼	7⅛	Un Goarnly	19	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
25½	22⅛	Utllu 2.32	7	15	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
20⅞	9⅝	Unitlnd .60	8	47	20⅞	20¼	20½—	⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitInm .10	6	7	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
12¼	9⅜	UJerBk 1.04	7	9	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18⅜	11½	UnitMM .80		456	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
41⅜	15⅝	Un Nuclr	15	76	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅜	UnitPk Min	275	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	10⅛	UnitRefg .56	5	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		12	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
47⅜	32½	USFldG 2.48	13	58	44½	43⅜	44⅛+	⅜
25⅜	16¾	USGyps 1.60	11	98	22	21⅜	21⅞	
10⅛	5⅛	USHo .16	10	53	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	¼
7⅛	3⅝	USInd .20	11	68	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
12⅛	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	109	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	US Rltylnv		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
38½	19¾	USShoe 1.05	7	43	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
57½	47½	US Steel 2.20	9	667	49½	48⅝	48⅝—	1
23⅛	19⅝	USTobc 1	11	6	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜—	⅜
37⅛	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	7	173	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		4	148	148	148 —	1
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		4	106⅜	105	106⅜+	1¼
17½	14	UniTel 1.20	10	185	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	UniTel wt		5	1½	1½	1½	
26	21⅜	UnTel pf1.50		1	25½	25½	25½—	½
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		1	21½	21½	21½	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .10e	9	7	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
15⅝	9½	Univar .56	6	28	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
25⅝	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	11	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
48⅝	37⅜	Upjohn .96	17	94	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜+	⅜
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .36	6	99	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	¼
11⅝	9⅞	UslifeF .95a		9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
63	46⅜	Utahlnl 1a	12	173	57⅜	56	57⅜—	½
37½	27⅜	UtahPL 2.80	8	55	36⅛	36½	36⅛	
32⅝	29½	UtPL pf 2.80		6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
28¾	19	VFCp 1.10	7	16	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ValleyIn .40	4	58	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	59	14⅝	14	14⅝+	½
13¼	4⅜	Varo Inc	5	15	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
6⅝	3½	Vendo Co		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	3½	Venice .20	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
14½	12½	VestSe 1.31e		21	14	13⅝	13⅝	
31	16½	Vetco .10e	6	217	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	¼
11⅞	7½	Viaco Inl	10	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Cop		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15½	12½	VaEPw 1.24	9	802	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
103	98	VaEP pf9.75		z100	102½	102½	102½—	½
30¾	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		28	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	½
81	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z220	80	79	79	
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado Inc	5	59	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
27⅞	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	11	20	26¼	26	26¼+	⅜

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
23	18¾	Wachova .50	10	84	19	18¾	19	
5⅛	2⅜	Wach Rlty		11	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
17⅝	11½	WalMart .08	16	84	14½	14¼	14½—	⅛
16⅝	12⅞	Walgreen 1	9	30	16½	16¼	16⅜	
20	11½	WallMu 1	7	1	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
44⅛	28⅜	Wall 1.20	8	440	31¾	31	31⅛—	⅝
17⅞	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z20	12	12	12	
49	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		27	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
10⅞	6⅜	WardFd .47t	14	10	6⅝	6¾	6⅞—	¼
12½	6½	Warnaco .60		44	7	6⅞	6⅞	
25⅜	17½	WrnCo .60	6	26	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
0	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	4	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	¼
38½	29⅜	WarnerL 1	15	251	33⅛	32⅝	33 —	⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	7	20	19⅞	19⅞	
17	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	10	15⅝	15½	15½	
20	12¾	WashStl 1	6	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
23½	19½	WasWat 1.68	8	32	23¼	23	23⅛—	⅛
9⅞	6¾	WasteM .10e	10	415	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅞	4	WalkInJ .32	9	9	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .48	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7	4	Wean Unil		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	WeDel E	10	27	6½	6¼	6½	
26	19⅞	WeisMkt .72	9	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26⅛	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	161	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅝
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e	20	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	10	35⅝	35½	35½—	¼
12⅝	9⅝	WnAirL .40a	15	52	10⅝	10	10⅜+	¼
25⅛	17¾	WnBnc 1.40		131	25⅝	25	25⅛—	¼
15½	11¾	WnNorA .40	4	14	13¾	13½	13¾	
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	6	1	11½	11½	11½	
19⅝	12¾	WnPul .80	6	41	16½	16¼	16½+	¼
20¼	15¾	WUnion 1.40	10	320	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
26⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		14	26	26	26	
18⅝	13	WestgEl .97	7	989	18	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.65	8	9	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅜
25¼	16⅝	Weyrg 1.36	5	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	472	43½	42¾	43 —	¼
65⅛	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		16	60⅝	60¼	60¼—	⅜
23⅛	18	WheelFr .60	11	43	22⅛	22	22⅛+	¼
23⅜	16⅜	WheelPlt 5tl		17	19	18⅜	18⅜—	½
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	13	244	25⅝	24½	24½—	⅞
25⅛	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	6	79	24	23⅞	24	
9⅛	3¼	White Mot		16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
31¾	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	32	29⅞	29¾	29⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3	Whittaker	11	5141	6⅛	6	6⅛+	1
13⅛	9⅜	Wickes .25r		121	11	10⅝	10¾—	⅛
6⅛	4	WiedtSt .72	6	9	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
29	20	WillsCos 1	7	1282	24	23	24 +	1
50½	38	Wills pf.80		1	42	42	42 +	1¾
7⅛	5⅛	Wilshr .012e	7	69	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
41⅝	35⅜	WinnDx 1.56	12	27	37	36¾	37	
54	49	WinnDx B		1	48½	48½	48½—	½
9½	5⅛	Winnebgo	84	34	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
16⅛	13½	WinterJ .68	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	10	81	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
93	84¾	WisE pf 7.75		z100	91	91	91 —	2
19⅞	7	WisGas 1.70	9	228	18⅛	18	18⅛	
20⅞	16⅝	WisoPL 1.60	9	117	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	WiscPS 1.45	9	241	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	7	28	27⅞	28 —	⅛
21⅞	10	WlhrD .60	4	10	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .10e	6	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
12½	10⅜	Woelco .44	8	41	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	WoodCp .10a	3	55	8⅝	8½	8¼—	⅜
39⅞	13⅜	WoodPet .40	11	230	37⅝	36½	37⅛+	⅝
19⅞	15⅜	WoodPet wt		27	19⅛	18½	19 +	⅛
27½	20⅛	Woolwth 1.20	6	212	24	23⅞	23⅞	
39⅝	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		4	34½	34⅛	34½—	⅛
6¾	4	World Airw	24	7	4½	4½	4½	
84	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	8	82½	82	82½+	½
14½	5⅛	Wurltzer .20	7	27	14	13⅞	13⅞	
11⅞	6¾	Wylain .60	10	101	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
6⅞	1½	Wyly Corp		123	1⅝	1½	1⅝	

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
65¾	49¼	XeroxCp 1.20	15	478	64	63⅝	63¾	
14	7½	Xtra Inc	20	24	13	12⅞	13	

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
12⅝	6½	Yales Ind	22	13	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
17¼	9⅛	YngSDr .15t		4	17½	17¼	17¼	

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	47	17	16⅞	16⅞	
16	11⅝	Zapata .30	4	81	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	6	20	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	16	31	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Zurnlnd .40	9	24	13⅝	13¼	13¼	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¼	New Brunsw 9-83	101½	102½	BroadHase 4¾-8/	78	80
Ashland 8-87	96¼	97¼	N Zealand 9¾-82	102¾	103¾	Carnation 4-88	85	87
Ausl R D 9¼-80	102¾	103¾	N Zealand 8½-83	100¾	101¾	Chevron 5-88	117½	119½
Ausl-Swiss 8-87	96	97	NrgKomBk 7½-82	91¼	92¼	Chrysler 4¾-88	63	65
Bell Cdna 9¾-8?	101¼	102¼	Norpipes 9¼-86	100	101	Chrysle 5-88	66½	68½
BFCE 8⅞-83	99½	100½	NorskHyd 9¾-85	104	105	Cont Tel 5½-88	78½	80½
B.N P 9½-81	103¾	104¾	NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾	Cumm In 6¼-88	95	97
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103	Norway 9-80	102½	103½	Dart Ind 4¾-87	85½	87½
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾	Norway 8½-81	101¼	102¼	EastKodak 4½-88	108½	110½
Broken Hill 10-90	104½	105½	Occidental 9¾-83	101¾	102¾	Econ Lab 4¾-87	78	80
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½	Ontario 9-83	102½	103½	Firestone 5-88	87	89
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½	Oslo 9-88	99¾	100¾	Ford 6-86	94	96
Charbogas 8½-81	99½	100½	Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½	Ford 5-88	83½	85½
CNE 9¼-8?	100½	101½	Pac Light 9¼-81	103¾	104¾	Gen Elec 4¼-87	89	91
CN R ne 10-80/8	103¾	104¾	Pennwalt 8-87	97½	98½	Gen Food 4¾-87	93	95
Cons Food 7½-91	93	94	QuebProv 8½-81	100¼	101¼	Gillette 4¾-?2	85	87
Conoco 8-86	100	101	QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½	Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99	100	QuebProv 7½-88	92¼	93¼	Gould 5-8?	98	100
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96	Ralston 7½-87	96	97	Gulf West 5-88	94½	96½
Denmark 7½-90	85¼	87¼	ReadBates 9½-81	100¾	101¾	Honeywell 6-86	85	87
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104	Sandvik 9½-86	101½	102½	I.S.E. 6¼-89	87½	89½
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼	S.A S. 8-85	94½	95½	ITT 4⅞-87	77	79
EEC 8¼-82	98	98½	Seagram 9-83	101½	102½	Komatsu 7¼-90	109	110
ECS 8¾-81	100¾	101¾	SFE 9-82	99¾	100¾	Matsushita 6¾-90	117	118½
ECS 9¼-86	101¼	102¼	Shell 8-86	100½	101½	Mitsui 7¼-90	104¾	105¾
EIB 9½-85	103	104	Shell 7½-87	95¼	96¼	McDerm 4¾-87	147½	149½
Erap 9¾-85	102	103	SNCF 9¼-81	103	104	Morgan JP 4¼-87	107½	109½
Esso 7½-78	101¾	102¾	SI Ind 8½-80	102½	103½	Nabisco 5¼-88	94½	96½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½	SI Ind 8½-88	102½	103½	Owens Ill 4½-87	99	101
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101	S Handels 9¼-86	100¾	101¾	Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
First Chic 7-80	97	98	Tenneco 7½-79	100	101	Phil Lamb 4¾-87	93½	95½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104½	106½	Tenneco 7¾-87	95	96	R.C.A 5-88	82	84
Gou'd 9¾-83	102¾	103¾	Textron 7¾-87	95	96	Revlon 4¾-83	129	131
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	101	102	Transocean 8-86	100¾	101¾	Revlon 4¾-87	111	113
Haas 8¾-86	100¾	101¾	Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼	Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Home Oil 9½-86	101¼	102¼	Union Oil 7-79	99¾	100¾	Squibb Intl 4¼-87	79	81
I.D.B J 9½-82	101¾	102¾	Union Oil 7½-87	96¼	97¼	Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½	Utah 8-87	99	100	LnCarb 4¾-87	112	114
ISE Canada 9-82	101½	102½	Vo vo 9½-85	103¾	104¾	WarnLam 4½-8/	91	93
Manitoba 8¾-83	101½	102½				WarnLam 4¼-88	84	86
Michelin 9¼-86	99¼	100¼				Xerox 5-88	78	80
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½						
Montreal 9¾-8.	102½	103½						
Montreal 9¼-83	100	101						
Motorola 8-87	98	99						
Nac Financ 10-81	102½	103½						
NatWest 9-86	99	100						

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	84	86
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	116	118
Beatrice 4½-92	100½	102½
Borden 6¾-91	111	113
Borden 5-92	99½	101½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.78	92.35	106.79
Previous	100.79	92.35	106.86

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 D.	5⅛-5⅝	4⅛-4⅝	⅛-1	14 -15
1 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4⅜-4⅞	1⅛-1⅝	14⅛-15⅛
3 M.	5⅞-6⅛	4⅝-4⅞	1⅛-1½	14⅞-15⅜
6 M.	6⅛-6⅝	4⅝-5⅛	2⅛-2⅝	15⅜-16
1 Y.	6⅝-6⅞	5⅛-5⅝	2⅛-2⅝	15⅝-15⅞

European Gold Markets

September 14, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	112.90	111.60	—2.80
Zurich	114.00	111.50	—4.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	115.19	114.28	—1.10

U.S. dollars per ounce

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Sept. 14, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	7	7¾
AVM Cp	1¼	1¾
Addisn W	6½	7
Adv Ros	2¼	2½
Alberis	6⅝	7½
Allco Inc	10⅞	11⅞
Allerg Ph	22	22¾
Allyn Bac	7¾	8¼
AEI Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	40⅝	41⅛
Am Finl	9⅝	9¾
Am Furn	2¼	2½
Am Greet	9	9⅝
A Micro	8⅝	8⅞
Am Telev	20	20¼
Am Weld	10¾	11¼
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅝	5⅝
Anheus B	27⅞	28⅝
Ard May	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWIG	24½	25¼
AsCC Bcl	12¼	13
AllGas Li	14⅛	14½
Baird Al	4	4½
Bang Hy	13¾	14¼
Bkam Rll	6⅛	6⅝
Basselt F	17¼	18
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5½	6
Betz Lab	35¾	36½
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	30½	32½
Birlchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	20½	21¼
Bonza Inl	2⅞	3⅛
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7⅝	8⅛
Brks Sca	15¾	16½
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	4⅞	5⅛
Buckeyeln	8¼	8¾
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	30	31½
Campl Ch	3½	3⅞
Canrad H	1⅜	2⅛
Cap Swst	4⅝	4¾
Capln Air	2⅛	2½
Cap Tec	1⅞	2⅛
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	15	15¾
Chm Lea	10	11
Chesa Ut	10½	11½
Chi Bridg	68	70
Chilin Cp	6	6⅝
ChrisSe	118	122
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	34⅝	35⅛
CitznUt B	30	30½
Clark Mf	28	29
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Venl	½	1⅛
Com Clr	10¾	11½
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28¾	29½
Con Pap	27¼	28¼
Craw Co	8¾	9½
Cross Co	16½	17¼
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3

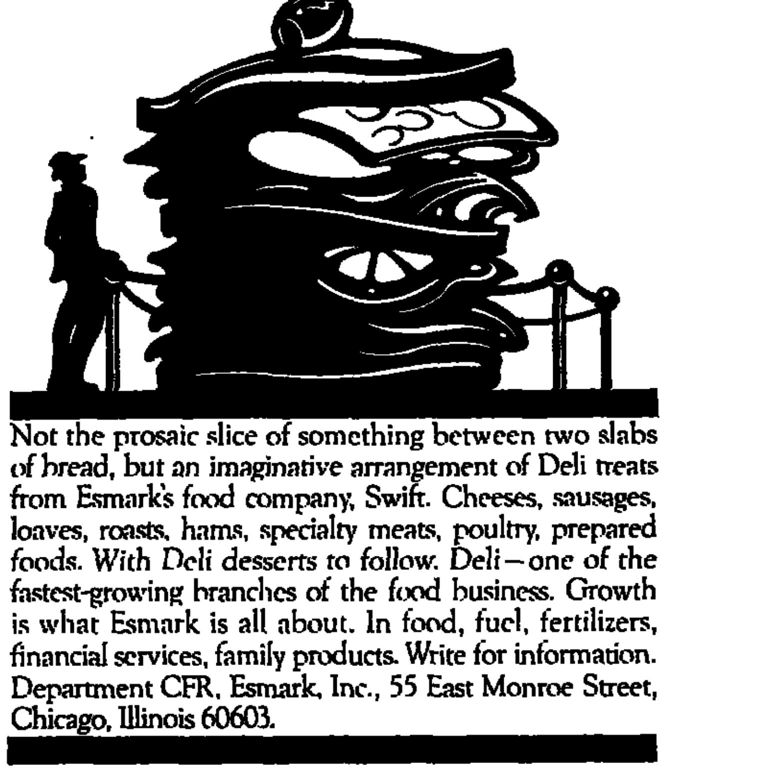
	Bid	Ask
Danly M	7	8
Dala D n	5⅞	6¼
Data 100	8½	9
Dayt Inc	28	29½
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	34	35
Delhi Oil	4⅝	4⅞
DeLux C	22½	23¼
Del CanT	11¾	12¼
Del InlBr	29¾	30¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	13½	14¼
Dhm Cru	17½	18¼
Docutel	6	6⅝
Dollar G	8¾	9⅛
Dorch G	9⅛	9⅝
Doyle DB	13¾	14¼
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Durlron	14½	15¼
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	24⅝	25⅝
ElPas El	11	11
Elba Syst	1½	2
Elder Be	6½	7¼
Elec Nucl	6½	7⅛
Elec Mod	1⅜	2⅛
Energy C	21	21¾
Entwistl	4	4⅛
Equty Oil	24¼	25¼
Ethan Al	19½	20
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
FldUn Lf	22⅝	22⅞
Fingrht	4⅝	5
1stBk Sy	40⅝	41½
Fst Bost	19½	20¼
1stEmp S	6	6¼
1stWn F	2	2¼
Ficknar	11⅞	12⅝
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	17½	17½
Frmigli	⅜	⅞
Fotomat	11⅞	12⅝
Frkln Cp	5⅝	6
Frnkln El	10	10½
Frnd Ice	18¼	19
Gen RlEs	3¼	4¼
G Relnsu	184	188
Gov EFln	9½	10¼
Graph Cn	14½	15¼
Green Ml	11⅝	12⅛
Grey Adv	12½	13¼
Gulf Inlst	14¼	14¾
Gvrodn	2⅞	3⅝
Harper R	8⅞	9⅛
Hartt NC	11⅝	12½
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	12½	13
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	6¾	7⅛
Hyatt Inl	4	4½
Ind Nuclr	3¾	4⅛
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	63½	65
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Intrml G	14⅛	14⅝
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
IaSeu Ul	23⅞	24⅝
Jamsby	13	13¾
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	15	15⅝
K:*** Stl	40½	41½
KalsStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kaivar	2¼	2⅝

	Bid	Ask
Kaman A	20¾	21½
Kampg A	6⅝	6⅞
Kate Gre	½	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3½
Kear Tr	7¾	8⅛
Kelly Svc	17¾	18½
Keuff Ess	12¼	13¼
Keye Fib	14½	14⅞
Key CusF	6½	7
Keys Inl	20¾	21½
King Inl	1¼	1⅝
Knap Vog	14½	15½
Lance In	20	20¾
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	19¼	20¼
Lin Bcast	15⅝	16⅛
Log Elrn	3	3⅝
Madisn G	14⅛	14⅝
Mal Rity	11-16	⅞
Mallkrt	38	39
Manor C	4⅛	4⅝
Maul LP	10⅞	11⅜
McCor	37	37⅝
McQuay	16	16⅝
Measur	13	13½
Medtrn	22½	23¼
Merld In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15½	16¼
Midld Ca	2⅝	3
Midl Bks	18¾	19¾
Midw Gl	14	15
Millipr	22¾	23½
Miner In	⅝	1⅛
Minn Gas	21⅛	21⅝
MissVl G	14⅝	15⅝
Mont Col	4	4⅝
Moore S	13¼	14¼
Moore P	7½	8½
Morg Res	1⅜	1⅞
Mostek	20⅝	21
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅝
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	8	8⅝
Nat G&O	11¼	12
Nat Lib	5¼	5⅝
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝
Natmw Rl	3⅝	4⅝
NJNal G	13½	14¼
Nielsn A	19⅞	20⅝
Nielsn B	19⅞	20⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅞	11⅞
NoEOl un	26¾	27½
Nortrp Kl	11¼	12¼
NW NatG	8¾	9⅛
NW PuSv	18⅝	18⅞
Noxel Cp	14⅝	15¼
Ogilvy M	26¼	27
Ohio Ferr	18	19
Ormont	7⅞	8¼
Otter TP	20⅝	20⅞
Over NA	4¾	5½
Pabst Br	23½	24
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Pakco	⅜	1½
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauley P	5½	6¼
Peerl Mf	12¼	13¼
Pa Enter	16¾	17¼
PnzlOff B	15⅝	15⅝
Pepsi BW	11½	11⅝
Peirsn H	12¼	13
Petrolit	36½	38½
Pettibon	21	22
Piedmt A	4½	4⅝

	Bid	Ask
Pinkrtn	34	34¾
Pion HIB	18¾	19¼
Pistilin	2	3
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	2	2⅝
PubS NC	11¼	12
P Bennet	18¾	19½
PutD Cap	6	6¼
Qual Inns	2	2⅞
Regen Pr	1½	2
Rahall C	6½	7
Raych Cp	117	122
Raymnd	13	14
Recog Eq	7¾	7⅝
Road Ex	44	44⅛
Robin M	17½	18½
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4⅞	5⅛
Rus Slov	14⅝	15½
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	26½	28½
Seis Dell	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	3	3½
Seven U	36½	37¼
Shaw Cp	20⅝	21⅛
Snap Tls	32¼	33¼
SolidSt Sc	9½	10½
S CalWal	13	13⅝
SwGs Cp	10	10
SwEl Sv	15⅝	16½
Standyn	21½	21⅝
Std Regis	16	16⅝
Stan HPd	15¼	16¼
Sterlg Str	4½	5¼
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Super El	5⅝	6½
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	33¼	34¼
Taylr Wl	18⅝	18⅞
Tech Pub	17¾	12¾
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	25	27
Tiiny Co	8½	9
ToscoCp	4½	4⅝
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	31¾	32⅝
Trlin OG	2½	3
Tymshr	25⅝	25⅞
Tyson F	14⅝	15½
Un McGll	9¼	10¼
US Sur	9⅞	10½
US TrkLn	14⅝	15½
UVa Bks	16¼	16¾
UpPen P	19¼	20
Valley Gs	10	10⅜
VanD Alr	9¼	10
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6¾	7⅛
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	16¾	17¾
Wads Pu	8½	8⅝
Wsh NG	12⅝	13⅜
Webb Re	7¾	8½
Weco Dvl	2 15-16	3 3-16
Weighl W	7⅝	8⅛
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
Welmg M	6⅝	6⅞
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mlg	1⅛	1½
Westmd	35¼	56
Wdwrd L	23¼	23⅝
Wright W	4	4⅝
ZionUl B	21½	22½

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PKbanken in Luxemburg

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The Bank will assist Swedish exporters and importers in raising funds on international capital markets and also participate in foreign financing.

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PKBANKEN

Managing Director: Lars Ström. Deputy Chief General Manager: Åke Svenson

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Mon.†
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	1.31¼	1.33
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.52*	1.52*
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.38	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	212.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	71-73	73-74
Lead, spot, lb	24½-25	24½-25
Copper elec., lb	74⅝	74⅝
Tin (Straits) lb	3.8878	3.9327
Zinc, E St L basis, lb		39-40
Silver N.Y. oz	4.220	4.140
Gold N.Y., oz	11.60	114.75

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	841.1	840.8

* Nominal

†The New York primary markets were closed a year ago. In its place, the IHT is publishing Monday's prices again because of several incorrect quotes published in Tuesday's paper. The IHT regrets the error.

NEW YORK FUTURES
September 14, 1976

SUGAR NO. 12 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	8.65	8.67	8.48	8.55	8.80
Jan	9.15	9.15	9.15	n9.28	9.35
Mar	9.60	9.74	9.51	9.65	9.68
May	9.68	9.90	9.68	9.84	9.85
Jul	9.90	10.15	9.88	10.07	10.05
Sep	10.05	10.23	10.00	10.16	10.15
Oct	10.05	10.25	10.01	10.17	10.20

Sales: 3,789. n-nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No Trades

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	119.20	119.20	117.20	119.80s	120.45
Dec	114.75	115.50	113.00	115.05s	116.80
Mar	108.25	109.50	107.55	109.15s	110.75
May	104.50	105.70	103.65	105.25s	106.60
Jul	101.00	101.80	100.00	101.45s	102.70
Sep	96.90	98.25	96.40	97.65s	98.90
Dec	90.60	92.15	90.40	92.00s	93.10

Sales: 1,363.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Sep	65.00	65.80	64.70	64.90s	66.30
Oct	65.30	64.30	65.00	65.00s	66.40
Dec	66.80	67.10	65.90	66.10s	67.50
Jan	67.30	67.60	66.50	66.79s	68.10
Mar	68.50	68.70	67.60	67.80s	69.20
May	69.50	69.90	6 . 0	68.90s	70.40
Jul	70.60	70.90	69.88	69.90s	71.40
Sep	71.70	72.00	71.0	70.90s	72.40

Sales: estimated 5,420.

MAINE POTATOES (5,000 lbs)

Nov	4.75	4.77	4.72	b4.77	4.77
Mar	5.57	5.58	5.47	5.54	b5.55
Apr	5.96	5.97	5.85	5.96	5.97
May	7.60	7.60	7.68	7.60	7.53

Sales 254.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep	414.00	424.00	414.50	417.80s	419.20
Dec	418.00	427.50	416.20	421.00s	422.80
Jan	420.00	428.50	418.00	422.40s	424.10
Mar	424.00	432.00	422.00	426.40s	428.10
May	428.30	436.50	426.70	430.40s	432.20
Jul	432.20	440.00	430.60	434.40s	436.40
Sep	436.80	444.50	435.50	438.80s	440.80
Dec	443.00	451.50	442.50	445.70s	447.70
Jan	446.50	449.00	446.50	448.10s	450.00

Sales estimated 19,990.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	79.35	80.10	77.80	a77.80	79.80
Dec	78.60	79.50	77.41	a77.41	79.41
Mar	79.70	80.20	78.10	a78.10	80.10
May	80.55	80.00	79.06	79.06	81.06
Jul	79.40	80.25	77.80	a77.80	79.80
Oct	71.10	71.50	69.60	b69.60	71.60
Dec	67.90	68.40	66.45	66.58	68.25

Sales 5,450. a-asked, b-bid.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	50.50	51.40	50.15	b49.90	b49.75
Nov	51.65	51.65	50.65	b50.60	50.75
Jan	52.65	53.30	51.80	51.80	52.30
Mar	54.10	54.70	53.60	b53.40	b50.70
May	55.25	55.60	55.20	b54.80	b54.90
Jul	56.35	56.80	56.05	b56.80	56.25

Sales 600.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Oct	111.27	112.10	111.70	110.70s	114.30
Dec	112.30	113.20	110.90	110.80s	114.70
Feb	112.30	113.00	111.60	111.30s	115.30
Apr	113.00	113.80	112.00	112.00s	16.00
Jun	14.00	114.00	113.50	112.80s	116.80
Aug	114.00	114.40	114.00	113.60s	117.60
Oct	115.80	115.80	114.90	114.40s	118.40
Dec	116.50	116.80	115.00	115.20s	119.20

Sales: 1,40.

CASH BY MAIL

103rd Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon

1st Prize: $ 285,000.00 2nd Prize: $ 228,000,00
3rd Prize: $ 171,000.00 4th Prize: $ 114,000.00
18 Prizes of $ 57,000.00 each
PLUS 39,278 Other Cash Prizes up to $ 22,800.00!

Total Prize Money: $ 12,000,000

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These bonds having been sold this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE 15th SEPTEMBER 1976

Norsk Hydro a.s

(Incorporated in the Kingdom of Norway with limited liability)

U.S. $60,000,000 9% Bonds due 1991

Issue Price 99½ per cent

Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg) Limited — Hambros Bank Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland NV — Andresens Bank AS
Julius Baer International Limited — Banca del Gottardo
Bank Leu International Ltd — Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA
Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg
Bergen Bank — Chase Manhattan Limited
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Den norske Creditbank — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited — Fellesbanken AS
First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming and Co. Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Gulf Bank K.S.C. — Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Morgan Stanley International — Neue Bank
Nordfinanz-Bank Zurich — Orion Bank Limited
Rabomerica International Bank NV — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown — Salomon Brothers International Limited
Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co Incorporated — Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque SA — Ueberseebank AG
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Vereins-und Westbank AG
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken — J. Vontobel & Co — S. G. Warburg & Co Ltd
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited

CHICAGO FUTURES
September 14, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Sep	3.12½	3.12½	3.05¾	3.05¾	3.09½
Dec	3.19	3.23	3.15½	3.16¾	3.19½
Mar	3.30	3.34¾	3.27¼	3.28¾	3.30
May	3.37	3.41	3.33½	3.35½	3.38
Jul	3.41½	3.45	3.38¼	3.4	3.41

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.94	2.94¾	2.89½	2.89½	2.94½
Dec	2.90	2.92½	2.88	2.88¼	2.91¼
Mar	2.98	3.00	2.95½	2.96	2.99
May	3.02½	3.04¼	3.00	3.00½	3.03½
Jul	3.03½	3.05½	3.01¼	3.01¾	3.05
Sep	2.95	2.96	2.94½	2.94¼	2.96½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu.)

Sep	7.02	7.09½	6.88½	6.88½	7.08½
Nov	7.09	7.17½	6.96	6.96	7.16½
Jan	7.15	7.24	7.01½	7.01½	7.21½
Mar	7.18	7.29	7.04½	7.04½	7.24½
May	7.16	7.27½	7.04½	7.04½	7.24½
Jul	7.15	7.26	7.01¼	7.01¼	7.21¼

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Sep	23.35	24.30	23.35	23.40	23.50
Oct	23.35	24.50	23.35	23.50	23.50
Dec	23.60	24.70	23.60	23.75	23.75
Jan	23.80	24.80	23.70	23.80	23.85
Mar	23.85	24.80	23.85	23.90	23.90
May	23.90	24.85	23.90	23.90	23.90
Jul	24.20	24.80	23.85	23.90	23.95

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Sep	192.50	194.00	184.50	185.50	194.00
Oct	194.00	194.50	185.50	187.50	194.00
Dec	197.50	198.00	188.50	189.50	198.50
Jan	197.50	198.50	189.00	190.50	198.50
Mar	197.50	199.50	189.50	191.50	199.50
May	198.00	200.00	191.50	192.00	199.50
Jul	199.00	199.00	191.00	192.00	200.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep	—	—	—	419.00	421.00
Oct	419.00	427.50	415.50	420.00	423.00
Nov	—	—	—	421.00	424.00
Dec	418.00	428.50	416.00	421.00	423.10
Feb	420.50	431.50	419.00	423.00	426.50
Apr	424.00	434.50	424.00	427.50	430.00
Jun	428.00	437.00	427.50	432.00	434.00
Aug	433.00	440.00	433.00	436.00	438.50
Oct	442.50	444.00	440.00	440.00	442.50
Feb	—	—	—	50.00	453.00

day:

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	39.55	39.72	39.17	39.30	39.90
Dec	40.30	40.75	40.17	40.25	40.67
Feb	40.78	41.10	40.70	40.95	41.05
Apr	41.75	42.22	41.75	42.10	42.12
Jun	43.25	43.50	43.05	43.30	43.30
Aug	43.52	43.82	43.32	43.80	43.55
Oct	43.75	44.00	43.65	a43.95	b43.80

Sales: Oct 3360; Dec 2736; Feb 1680; April 426; June 146; Aug 44; Oct 9.
Open interest: Oct 12292; Dec 10427; Feb 7038; April 2230; June 1045; Aug 225; Oct 27.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	37.30	37.57	36.82	37.10	37.50
Dec	35.30	35.67	34.80	35.15	35.50
Feb	34.95	35.37	34.50	34.80	35.28
Apr	34.85	35.15	34.30	34.55	35.05
Jun	38.00	38.35	37.10	b37.60	a38.40
Jul	38.30	38.45	37.30	37.70	b38.80
Aug	37.20	37.35	36.10	a36.40	a37.20
Oct	35.95	36.05	34.75	a34.75	a35.95
Dec	36.00	36.85	34.95	36.05	a36.45

Sales: Oct 1263; Dec 1667; Feb 474; April 240; June 54; July 49; Aug 30; Oct 5; Dec 3.
Open interest: Oct 2882; Dec 3278; Feb 1406; April 866; June 385; July 339; Aug 117; Oct 19; Dec 4.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	63.00	63.10	61.60	61.60	63.40
Oct	60.80	61.00	59.00	a59.08	61.00
Nov	62.00	62.10	60.30	a60.30	62.35
Dec	61.95	62.30	60.25	60.25	62.20
Jan	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	a59.75
Feb	—	—	—	n57.95	n57.95

Sales: Sep 93; Oct 179; Nov 120; Dec 368; Jan 1; Feb 0.
Open interest: Sep 469; Oct 712; Nov 949; Dec 1429; Jan 23; Feb 17.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	55.40	55.80	54.55	54.85	55.70
Mar	54.80	55.35	54.25	54.55	5.2
May	55.90	56.20	54.90	55.40	b56.10
Jul	55.55	56.10	54.90	a55.15	b56.10
Aug	54.00	54.25	53.40	53.45	b54.35

Sales: Feb 4096; March 584; May 104; July 73; Aug 20.
Open interest: Feb 3759; March 1825; May 681; July 294; Aug 173.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities
September 14, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	130.25	124.50	126 -126.25	129 -130
Dec	139.50	135.75	135.90-135.95	139.50-140
Mar	145	141.25	141.90-142.25	145 -145.25
May	147.25	144.50	145 -145.20	146.75-147
Aug	150	148	149 -149.25	149.75-150
Oct	152.75	151.75	153.30-153.50	153.50-154
Dec	155.05	154.50	155 -156	156 -157
Lots: 3,830.				
COCOA				
Sep	1,566	1,544	1,559-1,560	1,560-1,562
Dec	1,570	1,524	1,544-1,548	1,545-1,546
Mar	1,510	1,462	1,484-1,485	1,487-1,488
May	1,459	1,423.50	1,443-1,444	1,449-1,450
Jul	1,414	1,385	1,410-1,414	1,415-1,419
Sep	1,375	1,351	1,375-1,380	1,381-1,383
Dec	1,315	1,310	1,310-1,325	1,312-1,314
Lots: 6,290.				
COFFEE				
Sep	1,666	1,642	1,640-1,644	1,659-1,670
Nov	1,628	1,612	1,615-1,616	1,627-1,629
Jan	1,605	1,591	1,594-1,595	1,610-1,612
Mar	1,590	1,571	1,575-1,577	1,592-1,595
May	1,580	1,568	1,570-1,573	1,587-1,590
Jul	1,580	1,564	1,560-1,570	1,583-1,590
Sep	—	—	1,563-1,568	1,570-1,580
Lots: 6,666.				

London Metals Market
September 14, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	836 - 837	852.50- 853
3 months	868 - 869	885 - 885.50
Cathodes: spot	823 - 824	840 - 841
3 months	855 - 856	872.50- 873
Tin: spot	4,495 -4,500	4,485 -4,490
3 months	4,605 -4,610	4,615 -4,616
Lead: spot	269 - 270	274 - 275
3 months	280 - 280.50	286 - 286.50
Zinc: spot	403.50- 404.50	410 - 410.50
3 months	420 - 420.50	426.50- 427
Silver: spot	241.50- 242	236.80- 237
3 months	249.90- 250	245 - 245.10

Paris Commodities
September 14, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch
SUGAR				
Oct	1,455	1,440	1,435-1,455	—15
Nov	—	—	1,410- —	—30
Dec	—	—	1,406-1,420	—36
Jan	1,435		1,415-1,425	— 8
Mar	1,450	1,425	1,442-1,444	—18
May	1,455	1,435	1,440-1,445	—36
Jul	—	—	1,440-1,455	—33
Aug	—	—	1,442-1,465	—20
Oct	—	—	1,380- —	—20
Lots: 241.				
COCOA				
Sep	—	—	1,300-1,450	—90
Dec	1,322	1,270	1,250-1,280	—23
Mar	1,270	1,223	1,231-1,235	—24
May		1,210	1,200-1,220	—20
Jul	—	—	1,180- —	—10
Sep	—	—	1,160- —	—15
Lots: 100.				

Tokyo Exchange
September 14, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	322	Matsu E. Wks	631
Canon	441	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	127
Dai Nip. Print.	494	Mitsubi Corp.	423
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsui Co.	428
Fuji Photo	575	Mitsukoshi	431
Hitachi	204	Nippon Elec.	215
Honda Motor	650	Sharp	386
C. Itoh	299	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air L.	220	Sony Corp.	2,460
Kansai El. Pwr.	674	Sumitomo Bank	365
Kao Soap	658	Taisho Marine	291
Kirin Brewery	340	Takeda	245
Komatsu	436	Teijin	142
Kubota	336	Tokio Marine	407
Matsu Ind.	629	Toray	145
		Toyota	843

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 42

AmEl Pw	DetEd pfB	PSEG 4.30pf
AmT&T pfB	IowaIll GE	PSEG 6.80pf
Amsted	KaisA 2.37pf	PSEG 7.70pf
Ander Clayt	Keene Corp	Reserve Oil
BlueBell wi	LongILt pfE	StLouSanF
Borden	LongILt pfO	ScuddDVst
Bklyn UGas	MetE 3.90pf	Seatrain Lin
CaroPwLt	NatFuelG pf	TidewM wi
CenHud Gas	NYSta EG	TimeInc wi
ClevElIll	OhE 7.24pf	UnEl 4pf
ConEd 5pf	OhE 10.76pf	UnEl 4.56pf
CnPw 7.72pf	PaPL 13pf	VaEP 4.12pf
Delmar PLt	PortG 2.60pf	WiscPw Lt
DetE 9.32pf	PubSvCol pf	Wis PubSv

NEW LOWS— 19

Am Motors	Handlemn	SeabWld Air
CabotCab F	Hesston Cp	Shell Trans
Caesar Worl	LawterCh	Sonesta
Chelsea Ind	McLeanTr	Texfi Ind
Chemetrn	Mercant Str	Valley Ind
East Kodak	Midld Mtg	WinnDix B
GIfW pf wi		

Auto Talks Resume

DEARBORN, Mich. Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Bargainers for the United Workers and Ford Motor Co. resumed negotiations today with union officials voicing pessimism that they can reach agreement on a new contract before the strike deadline of midnight tomorrow.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
8½	4	A&EPlast P	5	13	7½	7½	7½	
12¼	7	AARCo .30	7	16	10⅝	10⅜	10½+	⅛
12¼	8⅝	ASPRO .56	5	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
1⅝	⅞	ATI Inc		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13½	4⅝	AVXCp .12e	10	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	5	5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	8	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
12⅝	9⅝	AdobeOil .15	15	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9½	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	7	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
10⅞	6¾	AffilPub .48	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	AfterSix .20	5	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6⅛	3	Aiken Ind	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
16⅝	9½	Alan Wood		4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6¼	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	20	5	5	5	
3⅞	2⅛	AlbaWa .05e	4	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	21	30	4⅞	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
2½	1	AllegA wtN		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
26½	20¾	AllegApfC 3		2	23	23	23	
2	⅞	AlldArt Ind		11	1	1	1	
17¼	13⅝	Alld Thrm .80	6	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Altamil .10e	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	11-16	Altec Corp		14	1	1	1	+1-16
11⅞	8¼	AlterFds .50	13	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z200	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	⅜
14⅝	7⅞	AMAX wt		8	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Agronics		1	2½	2½	2½	
10⅞	7	AmBusP .26	9	5	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅝	1¼	Am Fletch		12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5-16	1-16	AmFltch wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
11¼	5⅜	AGarPd .34		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	9½	AMaizeA .40	4	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
51½	36	AmMF 2.70e	5	4	47¼	47¼	47¼+	½
6½	3⅞	AmMot Inns		5	4	4	4 —	⅛
34	28½	AmPetrof 2	6	14	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
9	4	AAPrecs .20a	5	32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅜	3⅝	ASafEq .11t	4	19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
15¼	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	20	32	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9	AMIC Corp	7	4	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
2⅞	2	AngloC .12e	6	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3½	Anken .20	7	3	6	6	6	
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4	1½	Applid Data	8	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
24½	17⅝	AquitCa .30	14	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
7⅝	4⅛	ArizCL .10e	9	29	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
6	4⅝	ArzCol pf .48		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18½	7⅛	ArminCp .12	3	100	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Arrow Elect		5	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
6	4	Arundel		9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16¼	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	16	9¼	9¼	9¼	
12⅝	9	AshlOC .28a	8	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc.05e	7	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	3⅛	Atalanta	3	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
3¾	½	AtlRichf wt		14	¾	11-16	11-16	
4⅝	3¾	AtlasCM B	8	34	4⅝	4	4⅛	
3¼	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		187	2½	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
18¼	12⅞	Augatinc .15	16	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	15	9	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	AutoTrn .70t	8	11	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
5	2¼	Auto Bldg	8	16	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Autmat Rad	3	11	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	AutmSvc .15i	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
44⅛	36⅝	AutoSw .88	13	2	38½	38⅛	38½+	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Aydin Cp	8	16	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
B								
1⅝	9-16	BRTRI .30e		4	¾	¾	¾	
3-16	1-16	BRTRIt wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
2⅝	1½	BTU Eng		11	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17	12⅞	BanFd 1.15e		4	16¾	16¾	16¾—	⅛
11⅞	6¼	BanistrCll .20e	6	30	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Banner .06	5	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
3	1¾	Barclay .04	10	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5¼	1⅞	Barnes Eng		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9	6⅝	Barnwl .10e	26	3	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
9¾	4⅛	BarryR .06e	6	11	5½	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
4⅛	2½	BarthSp .20	9	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅞	2	Bartons Cdy		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	14	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	1⅛	Barwick ET		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
5	2	Bellind .08A	5	18	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
6	3½	Benrus Crp	5	11	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
6	2⅛	Berg Ent		3	3	3	3	
17⅝	6⅛	Berg Bruns	10	62	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	
29⅞	13	BrgB pf 1.15		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
4	1⅜	BernzOma		19	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
6⅞	3	BervenC .06	48	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
4⅝	3	BethCp .20e	94	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent	13	18	2	1⅞	2	
14¼	9¼	BicPen .36	9	4	12¼	12	12	
9¾	5⅛	BigDad .30e	6	5	6½	6½	6½	
16⅝	11	BinkMf 1	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
18½	11¼	BinnySm .80	7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
6¾	4½	Blessng .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11	8¾	Blount .30	5	2	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
9¼	4⅝	BodinAp .40	7	2	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅞	6½	BoltBer .20		27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
29¼	15	BowVall .10	115	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BradfdN .20	9	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Branch .20	4	4	3⅞		4 +	⅛
13¼	7½	BraniffAr wt		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	39	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
22	15	BraunEn .80	5	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
3⅝	2⅛	Breeze Corp		6	3⅛	3	3	
18⅞	12⅛	BrewerC .80		12	12⅝	12⅝	12½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind	5	1	3	3	3	
4⅞	2⅛	BrownCo wt		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15	11¼	BrnFA .40	9	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
15¼	10⅞	BrnFB .60	9	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
5	2	Buehler Cp	6	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Buellind .40	5	4	11½	11½	11½	
16½	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	6	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	¼
5⅝	3	Burgess Ind	7	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	11¼	BuringFd .55e	4	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
12	8¼	Burnsint .60	7	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
12¼	10⅛	Butlerint .50	5	2	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅜
C								
20	8⅞	CKPet .20e	9	14	14½	14¼	14⅜+	¼
7	4⅛	CHCCp r	5	8	6	6	6	
½	3-32	CIMtgwt A		5	3-32	3-32	3-32	
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	5	44	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
9⅝	6¾	CRSDes .15	5	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11¼	6¼	CSECp .52	7	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
9	5⅛	Cabicom Gn	5	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16¼	12⅛	Caldor .25b	9	57	15½	15¼	15½+	⅜
6¼	3⅝	Calcomp		13	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
8¼	5½	Camco Inc	8	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp .05a	10	43	4 7-16	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅝	4⅝	Cdn Homstd	19	6	6	6	6	
6	3 15-16	CdnMerc .20	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
10⅞	5¼	Cdn Merrill	32	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
17¼	9⅞	CdnOccl .50	9	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
3¼	¾	Capehart Cp		65	1	1	1	
4	2⅛	CapitlFd .20	6	7	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
29⅝	17¼	Carbon .80a	7	25	22½	22¼	22½	
8⅞	5⅛	Caressa .30	5	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
80¼	64	Carnat 1.40	15	33	79⅝	78⅝	79¼+	⅜
15⅞	11¾	CaroPipl 1b	7	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
59	53	CaroPLpf 5		z30	55½	55½	55½+	1
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
17	13½	CasFd 1.20a		1	17	17	17	
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	9	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
2¼	⅞	CelluCraft	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	4¼	CentSec .40e		2	5½	5½	5½	
8¾	4	Cenvill .30e		8	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
22¼	18⅞	CerM pf 2.25		41	21⅝	21⅜	21½—	⅛
1⅝	⅞	Certron Cp		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
2¾	1¼	Cetec Corp	10	4	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	
5⅝	3⅞	ChadMill .40	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	Champ Hom		515	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	3½	Charlr Med	4	14	4	4	4	
12⅝	8¼	Chieftn Dev	15	2	10	10	10 —	¼
3	1¼	Christian Co	5	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¼	1⅝	Cinerama		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
8½	5¼	CircleK .32	8	12	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Citation .40b		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅞	6¾	Clarkson .20	6	x5	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Clarostat	6	6	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
10⅝	7	Clausing .64	5	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
16¾	13⅝	Coachmn	7	47	15	14⅞	15 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	CoffMat .15r	10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
3⅝	2	Cohuinc .12t	14	26	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	9	20	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2½	Colon Coml		1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅞	ColwellC .28	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7-16	⅛	ColwMtg wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19¾	13	CombE .05r	10	24	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	¼
42½	33¼	Cominco 2	14	1	40¾	40¾	40¾—	⅜
3¼	2	ComGrp .14	13	1	2	2	2	
13⅞	8⅞	ComAll .30a	5	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
17	11⅞	CommMtl .60b	6	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7	5⅞	Comdrin wt		2	5⅞	5	5⅞	
10	6⅝	CoPsycC .20a	6	15	8½	8¼	8⅜	
4⅞	2½	Compac Cp	84	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	6	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
3	11-16	Comput Inst		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16⅞	4⅝	Concrd Fab	2	13	6	6	6	
10¾	5⅝	Condec Crp	3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
13⅜	6¼	ConOil Gas	6	76	10⅛	9⅞	10	
10⅝	7¼	ConsRef .60	11	2	9	9	9	
9⅝	3½	Consyne Cp	13	61	9⅝	9	9¼—	¼
1⅛	⅜	Cont Mater	14	1	1	1	1	
1⅜	¼	ContTel wt		53	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅝	CookEl .40	14	7	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
25⅛	14½	Cookind .40	4	135	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞+	⅜
15½	11⅝	CookPV .40	8	4	15¼	15	15⅛—	⅛
5½	2½	Cooper Jar	6	4	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2	Cordon Intl	14	29	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
13⅞	10½	Corenco .80		4	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Cornelius .40	7	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
25⅞	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	10	6	26⅝	26	26½+	⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Cosco Inc		1	2¼	2	2¼	
4⅝	1⅞	Colt Corp	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	CramrE .13t	25	11	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
37	30	CrossAT 1	11	5	32¼	31¾	32¼—	⅛
25	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
6	4	Crowmin .20	8	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
10¾	5⅜	CrutcR .36	13	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
12	7⅝	CrystlO .40a		32	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
13⅞	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6	17	11½	11⅜	11½	
4½	1¼	Curtis Math.10e	10	43	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	¼
D								
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc	4	12	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	20	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20¼	12¾	Daniel .18b	8	51	19⅝	18⅞	19 +	⅜
14⅝	4⅝	Dataprod	9	48	12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
8½	5½	DayMin .13e	19	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	4⅝	DeJurA .10e		21	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	DeRose Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	DelLabs .32	7	5	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
9	6⅛	DelwdF .54	12	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		6	⅜	9-16	9-16	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	10	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1	Designcr Jw		2	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
8½	3⅝	DevCp Am	9	12	5½	5½	5½	
7¼	3¼	Diebold VC		19	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
8⅝	3⅛	Digicon Inc	9	8	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
20	15⅝	DillardSt .40	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
16	11⅛	Diversey .56	8	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .40e	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	9	14	[illegible]	38⅝	38⅝—	⅜
7⅜	5½	Donkeny .24	3	4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
18⅛	16	DrexUtl 1.32		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6¼	Driver Harr		1	10	10	10	
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40b	5	18	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
23¼	12¾	DupbkPd .80	4	7	13½	13½	13½	
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .25b	9	14	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
6¼	2½	Dynictn .06e	9	90	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	DynellEl	21	31	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
E								
3⅝	1⅜	EAC In	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
14¼	10⅛	ELT .07e	10	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		33	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	56	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
8¼	6	Ecodyne .05e	6	1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
40⅛	22½	Edgiton .50r	9	64	40	40	40	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9½	4⅞	EnmhPh .20a	6	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾+	⅛
9⅝	4¼	ElcorCh .10	8	6	7	7	7	
7	4½	ElHose .20r	11	9	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
3¼	1¼	Elect Resch	188	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
18⅝	12⅛	ElectrnicA 1	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	5⅜	EnrgyRes	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
9⅝	6½	ErnstEC .60	5	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	4	19	9	8¾	8⅝+	¼
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .28	5	15	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
3	1⅞	EtzLav	4	3	2	2	2 —	⅛
12⅛	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	16	11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Executn .27t	16	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
F								
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	70	19	3¼	3½	3½—	⅛
4⅝	3	FPA Corp		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4	Fabind .10e	4	5	5	5	5	
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅞	20⅝	FalconS .60	7	109	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	FamDoir .16	5	4	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
13	8¼	FannyF .42t	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Fash Fabric	19	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13¼	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	28	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
6¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		60	5¼	5	5⅛—	¼
13¼	8	Felmnt .12e	24	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
9¼	5	Felsway .32	5	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
5⅞	2	Fidelco Gth		18	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85t	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	FinGnA .36b		5	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
8⅛	5½	FlConn .20	8	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	28	2	7	7	7	
17¼	9⅝	FischrP .48t	5	17	15⅛	15	15 —	¼
16⅝	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Flavorland	4	20	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		15	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
4½	1⅜	Fla Capital	6	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Flowers .44	7	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
16¼	14¼	FlukeJ	10	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
20	13¼	FlyDia Oil	6	41	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
32	28	Foote pf2.20		2	29½	29½	29½—	⅛
8⅝	4	Forest City	9	5	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
12⅝	8¼	FoxStaP .50	9	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Franklin Rl		33	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16½	10	Frantz .80	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
23¼	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Friedm .24b	6	12	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .55t	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Frigitronic	18	152	12⅝	11⅞	12	
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	13	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		17	2½	2½	2½	
G								
8⅛	3⅛	GRICp .40		17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	¾	GTI Corp		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	9	10	10	10 —	⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	8	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
11⅝	7	Garan .44a	5	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅜	2¼	Garcia Corp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅜
2⅝	⅞	Gaynor Staf		2	1	1	1 —	⅛
23¼	18	Gearhrt .28	11	234	24⅝	22½	24⅛+	1½
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	5	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1½	Genl Ind		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
17⅝	14¼	GiantFd .1a	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel .10t	28	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10¼	2½	Gladding Cp		69	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅜
5¼	3¾	GlenGer .16	35	9	4½	4½	4½	
13½	6¼	GlenDls .23t	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7	3⅝	Glover .10e		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5	3¼	Gldblatt .28	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅝	8	Golden Cycl	113	7	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	7	18	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅝	⅛	Goldfield Cp		45	⅜	11-16	11-16	
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4½	2⅛	GouldIT .14j	144	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	GrandCH .45	7	8	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	GIAm Ind	3	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
4¼	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		340	4⅛	3¾	4	
37¼	25⅝	GtLkCh .24	14	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	5	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	7	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
9½	6⅛	GrowC .32b	8	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind	113	27	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5	Guilford .20	3	63	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
34⅝	27	GltOilCan 1	8	5	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Glstrm LD		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
H								
10¼	6¼	HallsMot .50	5	26	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅜
5⅞	3½	HampD .15e	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4	2⅜	HanvrSq Rlt		2	3½	3½	3½	
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	10	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
27	14¾	Harmn .40b	6	17	22⅜	22¼	22½—	¼
7⅜	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		30	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛+	¼
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	12	31	12½	12	12	
1¼	⅝	Harvey Grp	69	25	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
8½	3½	Hasbro Ind	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
8⅞	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3	HawalA .10r	4	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
10⅝	5	Health Chm	13	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	13	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2¼	1	Helmm Mtg		10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
15½	8¼	HerMal .72	4	5	13	13	13 +	¼
7¼	3⅝	Highind Cap		3	5	5	5	
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	5	5	6	6	6 +	⅛
13¼	6⅛	Hiptrnic .20	10	11	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	2	Holly Corp	4	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34¼	26⅝	HomeOA .50	8	6	27¼	26⅝	27¼—	¼
20	16⅝	HormelG 1	8	10	19½	19¼	19⅝—	
8⅝	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		41	7	6⅝	7 +	
8¼	5⅜	HospMt .60e	12	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	9	11	12½	12⅜	12½	
8¼	4⅝	HousRon .30	5	3	5⅛	5	5 —	
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr in	37	36	8⅝	8⅝	8½—	
66	32⅝	HouOilM .80	20	594	65	63⅝	65 +	
22⅝	14⅝	HowelC .40e	5	10	14½	14¼	14¼—	
7⅝	3¼	Howell .15e	3	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	
37⅜	27½	HubellA 1.50	10	3	33	33	33	
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.50	10	9	33	33	33	
11⅛	6	Huffman .40a	5	7	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝—	
3⅝	2	HurdHlt .05r	4	4	3	3	3 +	
23⅝	17⅝	HuskyO .80	5	1	18½	18½	18½—	
5⅝	3¼	Hycel Inc	17	35	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	
I								
4⅝	2½	ICHCp .32t	7	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10¼	4¼	ICMR .50j		17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	
8⅝	5⅝	IMCMg .20	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	
4⅝	3⅛	ISCFinl .20	18	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	5⅝	ImpCh .30e	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
4⅛	1⅞	Imper Ind		12	2⅛	2	2 —	
26⅝	20⅝	ImpOilA .80	11	167	21	20⅝	21 +	
20⅛	8½	Incoterm A	11	23	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	
47	41	IndplPL pf 4		z40	45½	45½	45½—	
2⅝	1⅛	Inflight Svc	5	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅜	3½	Instron .20		1	4½	4½	4½—	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		125	1⅛	1	1	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	
3⅝	1⅜	Integrt Res	4	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	2⅝	Intrmedcp	9	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	
12⅝	5¼	IntlAlum .50	9	x5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	
2½	1¼	Intl Banknot	9	78	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Intl Foodsvc		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	
11⅞	8	IntGenlp .70	5	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins	1	15	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	
7½	4⅝	IntSeaw .25e	3	2	6½	6½	6½+	
36	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	16	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	
1½	½	Interphoto		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	Interpool	9	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	
12⅝	5	Interway Cp		17	12	11½	12 +	
2½	1	Investm Fla		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	7	26	14½	14¼	14⅛+	
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16		2	7⅝	7	7 —	
15⅝	14	IroqBrnd pf		3	14	14	14 —	
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
J - K								
11⅞	7½	Jaclyn .40a	4	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
10½	7⅜	Jacobs .70e	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	
12½	10⅝	Jeannet	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20⅝	9⅝	JohnPd .30	8	8	10	10	10	
4⅝	2⅝	Juniper Pet	8	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
4⅞	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	14	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	
6⅝	3⅝	KTelln .30e	4	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	8	327	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	
8⅞	4⅝	KaneMill wt		5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	KapokT .20r	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
5⅝	2⅝	KayCp .07e	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
7⅝	4⅝	Ketchm .10r	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
28¼	12⅞	Kewanee .72	7	25	25⅝	25	25⅝+	
3¼	1⅝	Kay Co		4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
9	5⅜	Keystind .30	4	10	6	6	6	
4	⅜	Kidde wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
2	1¼	KinArk Crp	8	9	1½	1⅜	1½+	
4	1¼	King Opticl		14	2	2	2	
		KirbyE wd		1	9½	9½	9½	
41⅝	16	Kirbyln .26c	4	20	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	
6¼	1¼	KleerVu Ind	8	11	4½	4	4⅛—	
10¼	4¼	Kleinerts		1	7½	7½	7½—	
16⅝	13⅝	KnickToy	7	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Knott Hotel		8	3	3	3	
29⅝	18⅝	Kollmor .50	11	5	26⅛	25	26⅛—	
9⅛	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
L								
2⅝	⅜	LTVCorp wt		5	⅞	13-16	⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	7	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	7	1	4	4	4	
6½	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	5⅝	LaQuintaM	7	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	
11⅞	7	LafyRad .26	7	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
2⅝	1⅛	Lake Shore	3	2	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-1	
2⅝	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
4½	2⅝	Laneco .08e	5	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	12	3	2	2	2	
11⅝	8¼	LeathCo .40	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	15	17⅝	17	17 —	
2⅞	1⅝	Lee Natl		30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		10	3½	3⅜	3½—	
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
9	6½	Levitin .24	6	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜—	
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
10	5⅜	Liberty Fab	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
7¼	4	Lightolr .16	6	x1	5½	5½	5½+	
7⅝	4	LilliAnn .22	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	31	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜—	
11⅛	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	11	4	8⅛	8	8 —	
3⅝	1⅝	LodgeS .08e	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		20	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e	6	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
16⅝	9	LaGenSv .78	6	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
27	19⅝	LouisCe 1.20	6	3	25	25	25	
7¼	1	Lynch Corp		11	3½	3½	3½—	
3¼	1⅝	Lynnwear		5	1½	1½	1½—	
M								
20⅝	11⅛	MPBCp .80	6	13	19½	19	19 —	
1⅝	⅜	Macrod Ind		16	11-16	11-16	11-16+	
15⅝	13⅛	MePbS 1.32	8	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	
4⅝	2⅝	Mamm Mrt	8	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9½	4⅝	Masood .51		3	5	5	5 +	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	5	36	22⅝	22¼	22½—	
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		1	5	5	5 —	
8½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
32¼	19	MartPr .50e	6	4	21¼	21	21¼	
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	
37⅞	23⅝	Masnelin .30	6	9	32¼	32	32	
12⅝	4⅝	MaterRe .20	11	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	7-16	McCrowt n		2	⅝	⅝	⅝—	
5⅞	3⅝	McCulO .21t	33	182	3¼	3	3	
19½	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	21	18⅝	18	18⅝+	
14	6⅝	McIntsh .70	6	16	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	
3	1¼	McKeon Cn		17	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	8	11½	11⅝	11⅝—	
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
2⅝	15-16	Medain Grp		42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
4⅝	2⅛	Medco Jwly	18	14	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	6	6	8	7⅞	8	
6⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	4	5	6	5⅝	5⅝—	
19½	14¼	MediaGn .40	8	11	16½	16⅛	16¼—	
17	7⅝	Megoint .20	6	13	13⅝	13½	13½—	
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	4	16	16	16	
1½	⅜	Metro Grig		6	1⅛	1⅛	1¼+	
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	4	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14½	10⅛	MichSugar 1	4	10	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	
3⅝	3	MichS pf .24		1	3	3	3	
11¼	5½	Micklbry .16	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	
8	3½	MidldCo .10	8	x2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	5	2	13⅝	13½	13½—	
6	3⅞	Miller H		1	5	5	5	
20	13⅝	MillerWo .40	8	23	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	
23½	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	1	16½	16½	16½	
2½	⅝	Mission IT		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
32½	17⅝	MoPicR 1.30	6	5	29	29	29 +	
31	24⅝	MitchlE	8	110	30⅛	29⅛	29⅝—	
6⅝	3⅝	MiteCp .16	5	11	4 ¾	4⅝	4⅝—	
7⅝	4	Modern Md	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
22⅝	6⅛	Molycrp wt		4	19⅝	19	19 —	
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	6	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
5⅝	3⅝	MtgGth .44e		2	5	5	5	
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	10	6⅛	6	6 —	
2⅝	1	Movielab	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	10	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	
N								
7	3⅝	Napco .12e	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
25	12¼	Nat CSS .05e	10	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼—	
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	11	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	
2⅝	⅜	Natind wt		18	⅞	¾	⅞+	
2⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		1	1½	1½	1½—	
13	7¾	Nat Patent	61	86	8⅝	8½	8½—	
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver	8	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	6	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	
19⅛	10¼	NatwHo .32	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
10⅝	3⅝	Nelsner Bro		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34½	22⅝	NENuclr .40	11	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	
1¼	½	New Idria.04e	9	27	1⅛	1	1⅛+	
16⅝	11⅝	NProc .60e	9	15	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
9¼	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	
24⅝	14	Newcor 1b	5	18	22⅝	22½	22½—	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Closing Prices Sept. 13, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
30250	Abby Glen	$6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9125	Abitibi	$12½	12¼	12⅛—	⅜
2100	Acklands	$12¼	12	12	
3700	Agnico E	355	345	345	—10
600	Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23118	Alta Gas A	$14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
610	Alminex	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
300	Andres W	$9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1900	Atco A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
800	BP Can	$9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
8719	Bank N S	$42⅞	42½	42⅞+	⅜
210	Beth Cop A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
7700	Block Bros	450	445	450 +	5
2650	Bralor Res	350	340	345 —	5
2932	Brameda	115	110	111 —	2
250	Brenda M	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1975	Bridger	$6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
614	BCFP	$23	22⅝	23	
10390	BC Phone	$13⅛	13	13⅛+	¼
6740	Brunswk	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
200	Budd Auto	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
569	Burns Fds	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
400	Can Trust A	$20	20	20	
100	C Tung	470	470	470	
220	C Cablesy	$17½	17½	17½	
2410	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
16	CGE	$24	22⅝	24 —	¼
11630	Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	26⅞	27 +	⅛
2992	Cdn Tire A	$44⅞	44¼	44¼—	⅛
700	C Utilies	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
133	Canbra	355	355	355	
4780	Celaneso	410	400	410	
300	Chieftan D	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
210	C Holiday I	350	350	350 —	5
4700	Con Bldg	280	272	275 +	8
1200	Con Distrb	355	350	355	
3332	Cons Gas	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
1320	Con Fardy	385	375	380 —	5
6100	Craigmt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
35400	Cyprus	$10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛—
857	Denison	$63⅞	63½	63⅞—	⅛
1200	Dicknsn	305	300	305 —	5
320	Dofasco A	$27½	27¼	27½+	¼
1200	D Textle A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
200	Du Pont	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
129	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	East Mal	125	125	125 —	7
1900	Electro A	425	420	425	—10
2055	Eco	$7	7	7	
780	Falcon C	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2260	Falcon	$42¼	42⅛	42⅛—	½
100	Fed Ind A	5	5	5 +	5
100	Fed Pion	$25	25	25	
1100	Francana	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
200	Fruehauf	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
200	G Distr A	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
800	Gnt Mascf	130	128	128 —	1
1400	Giraltar	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
300	Goodyear	$13	13	13 —	¾
1850	Granduc	120	120	120	
48	Gt Il Sds	460	460	460	—10
5700	GL Paper	$31⅛	31	31 —	⅛
300	Gt W Life	51⅛	51	51	
800	Greyhnd	$18	18	18 —	⅛
1300	H Group A	420	415	415 —	5
100	Hard Crp A	$5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
2650	Hawker S	$6	5⅝	5⅝	
20	Hayes D A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5050	H Bay Co	$17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
900	IAC	$17½	17⅜	17½+	¼
1033	Indal	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
500	Indusmin	$8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
208	Inglis	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
312	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
275	Int Mogul	252	252	252 —	8
5810	Int Pipe A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
4820	Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
600	Jannock	$7	7	7	
3524	Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
4600	Kaps Tran	76	72	75 —	5
6018	Kerr A A	$12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
640	Koffler A	485	480	485 +	5
3490	Labatt A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
25	Lab Min	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
400	Lacana	345	340	345	
5400	LOnt Cem	385	385	385 —	5
1600	Lob Co A	380	375	380	—10
5100	Lob Co B	375	365	365 —	5
300	Loeb M	290	290	290	+10
1300	MICC	$9½	9½	9½—	⅛
473	Mclan H A	$8	8	8	
3954	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
425	Matgmi A	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝—	⅛
28895	Moore	$36⅞	35⅝	35⅝—	1⅜
2555	Murphy	$5	498	5 +	¼
100	Nabrs Dlg	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
8880	Noranda A	$37	36½	36½—	⅜
4213	Norcen	$13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
950	Nowsco W	$19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅜
1100	OSF Ind	330	330	330 —	5
3150	Orchan A	300	300	300 —	5
7850	Oshawa A	385	375	375	—15
4500	Pamour A	255	248	250	+10
550	PanCan P	$23½	23⅜	23½—	⅛
50	Patino N V	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
300	Pembin A	350	350	350	
200	Petrofina	$17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
275	Pine Point	$29¼	29¼	29¼	
200	Pitts C	$5	5	5	
1801	Placer	$23	23	23 —	¼
200	Reichhold	$22⅜	22¼	22¼+	⅜
5040	Revnu Prp	70	69	70	
500	Rothman	$15	15	15	
9057	Shell Can	$15⅜	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
5697	Sherritt A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
1300	Siebens	$13	13	13	
100	Sigma	$15	15	15	
12145	Simpsons	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
270	Simpson S	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
300	Slater Stl	$8⅝	8	8 +	⅛
2680	Talcorp	$10	9½	10 +	⅛
9830	Southm A	$23	22½	22½—	¼
100	St Brodcst	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
2970	Stelco A	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
30	Steep R	186	186	186	—10
201	Tara	$17	17	17	
1353	Teck Cor A	400	400	400	
1165	Teck Cor B	335	315	315	—15
3300	Tex Can	$24½	24⅜	24½—	⅛
300	Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6759	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
100	Tor Star B	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
587	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
945	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15682	TrCan PL	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
1175	UGas A	$9	9	9	
12130	U Siscoe	$6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
150	Upp Can	107	107	107	
2350	Voyager P	$14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅜
100	Wstburne	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
4400	West Mine	450	445	450 +	5
700	Westnhse	$21	20½	21 +	½
1200	Weston	$14⅛	13⅝	14⅛—	⅜
450	Woodwd A	$18½	18½	18½	
1400	Yk Bear	263	262	262	
1503	Yukon C	176	175	176 +	1

Total sales 1,969,055 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last
1400	Asestos		32¼	32⅛	32¼
1952	Bank Mont	$	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
1500	Basic Res		9⅝	9½	9⅝
500	Cdn Int Pow	$	16¼	16½	16¼
1000	Canron		23½	23⅛	23½
300	Con Bath	$	36⅛	36½	36⅛
1066	Fncl Col		185	185	185
100	Gaz Metro	$	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1700	Iasco	$	24⅛	24	24
1200	Molson A	$	17¼	17¼	17¼
1300	Molson B		16½	16½	16½
100	Mont Trust	$	10⅛	10⅛	10+
1245	Price Co		14½	14½	14½
2755	Royal Bank	$	29½	29⅜	29½
1220	Roy Trust A	$	18½	18½	18½
300	Steinerg A		15½	15½	15½

Total sales 337,579 shares.

ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITY

An established and reputable com pany engaged in selling fashionab luggage, leather goods and uniq gift items to retail stores throug out the United States, seeks to b acquired by an overseas manufa turer who wants to enter the Unit States market. Stores in the Unit States find it difficult to promo imported merchandise because lack of contact with the manufa turers, time for fulfillment of orde and other problems involved in im porting. The availability of importe merchandise, locally, would allo stores to actively promote and se from an "in stock" position. Ou client prints and distributes ove 500,000 full color catalogues each an maintains a showroom, warehous and shipping facility in New Yor City. Management is experience and wishes to remain. Sales in 197 were $2.7 million with pre-tax profit of $300,000.

Principals ONLY, please contact H. Altner, NIEDERHOFFER, CROS & ZECKHAUSER, Inc., 125 Thir Avenue, New York, New York 1002

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

nued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
parkRs	8	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
pFSV .44	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
hols SE	3	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
al Indust	3	6	2⅞	2½	2½—	⅛
lex Cp	33	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
rtek .04	7	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
rAmR .10	8	18	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	¼
rCdn Oils	12	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
o Corp	12	6	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
O						
Alnc .16	10	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
kwdHom .03r	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
shore Co	4	13	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
loB 1.40a	5	1	35¾	35¾	35¾—	¼
alnd .20e	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
klep Cop	14	z150	44¼	44	44¼—	¼
oleHo .16i		11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
ulivn .50	6	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
ldr Sport	5	4	5½	5½	5½	
erhDr .50	8	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
ford Fst		16	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
arkA .05e	7	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
P-Q						
F Indust		24	1¾	1¾	1¾	
GE6pl 1.50		13	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
GE pf 1.37		4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
GE5pl 1.25		1	14⅞	14⅞	4⅞	
Rd pf1.25		6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
GpfA 1.25		2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10.18pf2.54		139	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	
10.46pf2.62		8	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
G 4.5pf1.12		7	13	12⅞	12⅞	
G 9.4pf2.37		8	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
G 8.2pf2.05		7	23	23	23	
GE8pf 2		14	23	22½	22½+	⅛
G 7.8pf1.96		6	21⅞	21¼	21¼—	⅛
GE 9pf2.25		2	25	25	25	
G 8.1pf2.04		15	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	½
Holdg .16		2	11	11	11 +	¼
acLt pf4.58		y20	50	50	50 +	1¼
NwTel 1.32	9	5	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
alCorp .32	12	2	26¾	26¾	25¾+	⅛
alomr Finl	24	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
andl Bradt	3	13	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
arkEl .18e		2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
arsonsR .80	6	23	22⅛	21	21⅛—	1⅛
at Fashion	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
atoCG 1.40e	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
eerTu .20a	11	6	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
emcor	5	5	5	5	5	
enTr 1.20b	6	3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
ECp .68t	6	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
entron Ind	5	7	1	1	1	
epBoys 1b	5	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
15⅞	i	PepCom .60	3	7	13¾	13¾	13¾—	¼
6⅞	4½	PerinlCp .30	3	70	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Perlec Corp	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅞	6⅛	Petro Lewis		11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	4	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	3	Phoenix Sil		31	3	3	3	
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	7	5	9	9	9 —	⅛
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6¼	5⅛	PitWVa .56a	9	1	6	6	6	
24⅞	14⅞	PitDeM 1.28	5	2	19	19	19 —	½
26¼	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	24	2	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	1⅛
11⅛	7	Planl Ind		42	9¼	8¾	9 +	⅛
25⅞	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	16	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		12	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29i	8	1	6½	6½	6½	
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	14	6	7	7	7	
14½	10	PrattLmb	6	7	12½	12¼	12¼—	½
6	4⅛	PrattRd .38	6	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26½	19⅞	PrenHa 1.12	12	8	24¼	24	24	
20¼	6	Presley Cos	13	73	10⅞	10	10¼+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	PrimMl .12i		1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
18⅞	8½	ProCT 1.19e	9	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
9⅛	8¼	ProvGas .80	8	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .15e		11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	2¼	Prud Group		5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
54	45½	PSCol pf4.25		z75	51	51	51 +	1
6⅞	2¼	Pulte Hmes	12	85	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	8	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅞	5	Quebcor Inc	6	7	5½	5½	5½+	¼
		R						
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
1⅝	1¼	RETInc Fd		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	5	RLC Corp	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9½	⅛
5⅞	3½	Racon .28a	6	120	4¾	3¾	4¼+	⅞
17⅞	7½	ReganB .15e	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	27	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16½	10⅞	Ransbrg .80	5	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18	14¼	RealEst 1.40	13	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
2½	1⅛	Reeves Telc		9	2⅜	2½	2½	
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	7	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅞	8½	Regal B .40	10	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		22	1½	1½	1½	
13¾	11¼	RemAr .80a	7	6	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rep Housng		10	1	1	1	
25⅛	18⅞	RepNY .8i	4	2	22⅝	22¾	22⅝+	⅛
18⅜	13⅛	ReschCll .08	14	63	15⅝	15¼	15½+	⅛
24¼	14	Resistfix .50	7	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
9⅛	2	ResrtsIntl A	11	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9½	2½	ResrtsIntl B	13	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7⅞		RestAssoc		19	2½	2	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	RibletProd	9	5	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Richton .18e	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18	10½	Riley Co	8	6	16⅛	15¾	15⅞—	⅛
37½	28½	RioAlgm	15	12	34	34	34 —	⅜

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	12	213	19	17¾	18⅝+	1
29⅝	17⅞	Robintech		9	23¼	23	23 —	½
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	28	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
4½	3	Rocor Intl	16	1	3	3	3	
15⅛	8½	Rogers Corp		7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		47	4	3¾	4 —	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10	7¼	Russell Cp.40		21	7½	7½	7½—	¼
10	5½	RustCf .40	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		S						
7⅞	3½	SGLIn .12r	5	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16½	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	SMD Ind	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅞	4⅛	SSPInd .24	13	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
12½	7½	STPCp .45e	11	32	11	11	11	
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	9	10½	10½	10½	
19⅝	14½	Sambos .32	9	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10	7	SCarlo 1.26e		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	8⅞	SDieG pf .88		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	¼
10⅝	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	¼
12½	10½	SDieGpf 1		3	11½	11¼	11⅜+	¼
9	3½	SanFr RE		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
⅞	¼	SFRE wt		9	½	½	½	
36	30½	SanJW 2.60		2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
15⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	5	2	15	15	15	
10⅝	5⅛	SaundrL .24	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9	8	8	8	8	
6	2⅜	Schiller Ind	38	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10¼	SciAtlanta	14	21	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
26⅞	20⅞	Scopeln .25e	4	20	24⅛	23½	23⅞+	⅜
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	4	1	13½	13½	13½—	¼
21½	12⅝	Scurry Rain	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	1	3	¾	¾	¾	
4⅞	2¾	Sears Ind		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
9	7½	SeasnAll .20	8	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		69	1⅞	1½	1⅞+	¼
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		10	5-32	5-32	5-32	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .22e	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
23⅞	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	11	18	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	8	3	6½	6½	6½+	¼
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	5	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
4⅛	2⅜	ShaerS .15e	5	1	3	3	3	
12¼	7⅜	Shawln .50b	9	18	8⅝	8	8½—	¼
12⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
4¼	2⅜	Shaffer Res		2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
7¾	3¼	ShndCp .24t	5	9	7¼	7½	7¼	
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	29	31	21¼	20⅞	21⅛+	¼
19⅛	10⅝	Sherwd Med	15	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
3⅛	1⅜	Shopwell In	18	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	12½	Showbof .80	6	7	13	13	13	
5⅛	1⅜	ShulmTr En		1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
8⅜	5⅝	Sierrcln .20		2	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4¾	2¼	Solitron		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13	6⅜	Sonder Brdc	4	2	11	11	11 +	⅛
22⅜	12⅝	Soundsn .40	7	24	22⅜	22	22 —	¼
13	11⅝	SC4.2pt 1.06		12	12⅞	12½	12⅞	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		2	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
14⅛	12½	SC4.5pf 1.19		141	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		23	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
28	24¼	SC9.3pf 2.30		12	27⅝	26⅞	25⅝+	¼
25⅛	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		16	26	25¾	25⅞	
102⅛	9½	SCE pf 8.96		2	101	101	101	
20	9	SwstAir .06e	5	15	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅜	SwIGFin .10	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Specty Rest	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Spectro .12t	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	9	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	StdCont .14r	3	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	StdMetl .50l	7	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	4	21	7⅛	6¾	6¾—	⅛
1	½	StdPrud wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
27⅞	21¼	StdShrs .40r		1	24	24	24 —	⅛
15	8⅛	Stange .12	21	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Stardust Inc		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
19	12	StarrtHo .30	6	4	13	13	13 +	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Steeimt .23r	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
17⅛	12	StepnCh .52	7	21	18	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl E.ectr	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	6	10	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅛	StrutW .10e	8	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18½	13½	SunElec .48	9	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Sunair .45e	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	5	37	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4	Supindl .12b	7	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		2	3	2⅞	3	
10⅛	6¼	Susquehan pl		3	10	9⅞	10 —	⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		30	⅝	⅝	⅝+	1-16
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20	4	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
36¼	23½	Syntex .50	11	185	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	½
19¾	13½	SyscoCp .28	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
10⅝	5⅛	System Eng	350	12	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
		T						
4	3¼	Talleyln wt		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅛	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	5	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19	19	19 —	¼
5	2½	Techcl Oper		18	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	3	21	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	10	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		26	¼	¼	¼	
7⅝	2⅜	Tenna Corp	10	28	4	3⅞	4	
8⅛	4¾	Tenneco wt		83	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	61	13	15⅝	15⅛	15¾+	⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	7	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		3	2¾	2¼	2¾	⅛
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	¼
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
18⅛	11¾	Tokheim .60	7	26	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	½
48¾	43	TolEd pf4.25		z25	46	47	46 +	½
9⅞	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	7	22	9¼	9	9 —	⅜
13⅞	8⅝	TorlnCp .60	8	5	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅜
8¼	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
3 5-16	5-16	TotalPtl wt		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2⅝	Treadway .16t		2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
7	3¾	Trico Ind	7	26	5½	5½	5½	
4⅛	2 9-16	TubosM .27e	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	3	TwinFair	8	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		U						
19½	14¾	U&I 1.20a	3	2	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
2½	1⅛	UDS Inc		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅛	3	UIPCp 16	6	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3½	1½	UNA Corp		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	URSCp .10e	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	UVind wt		2	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	15	26	6⅛	6	6	
3⅞	2⅛	Un Invest	7	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3¼	Un Asbestos	6	13	4 1-16	4	4 1-16—	1-16
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		32	9-16	9-16	9-16	
2⅛	1¼	Unil Foods		1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	7	83	9⅞	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
7¼	5⅛	UnRIIT .75e	11	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5½	3½	USNat Rsrc	6	102	5¼	5	5⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	US Radium		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	7	USRbR .95e	7	4	12⅝	12	12 —	⅜
32⅞	18	UnHek .24	15	12	29	29	29 —	⅛
15⅝	9¼	UnityBuy S	5	12	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
3	2	UnivClg .05	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
3	⅞	Univ Contnr		20	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	10	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
		V						
9⅞	6⅛	ValiesSl .62t	7	3	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9¼	5¼	VanDorn .40	6	2	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .32	8	2	10	10	10	
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	4	10	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	9	30	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Vesely Co	20	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Viatech Inc		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	⅝	Viking Genl		9	¾	¾	¾	
3¾	2	Vol Mer	4	49	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	VulcInc .36	4	9	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11	VulcIncpf 1		3	13	13	13 —	⅛
		W						
6	2¼	WTC Inc .10	24	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
21½	15⅛	WUIInc .80	7	61	18⅛	18½	18½	
8⅛	3⅞	Waash .10a	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6	Wacknhi .40	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4¼	2¼	Walnoco Il	8	5	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
24⅞	14½	WalcoN .50	8	1	19½	19½	19½	
20	10¼	WangL 12	14	x40	16⅞	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
15⅝	9¾	WangLB .22	11	x2	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
41½	21¾	WasPstB .50	10	2	40¾	40	40⅝—	⅜
19⅞	14¼	WRIT 1.76	12	24	19⅞	19½	19½—	¼
6¼	3¼	Wellco .25	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7¼	WestChP .40	7	1	8½	8½	8½+	¼
11⅛	9⅞	Westats Pll	19	77	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	3	8	8	8 —	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
1½	¼	WstPacl wt		43	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	9	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		52	11-16	⅝	⅝	
2	1¼	Wilcx G		15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
9¼	6½	Whous .20	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	8	Winkin .40	5	1	8	8	8	
54	48	WisP pf 4.50		z210	52½	50¼	52½+	2¼
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11⅞	5½	Worcesl Cil	11	1	6½	6½	6½	
12⅞	6¼	WorkWr .60	7	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	8	4¼	4¼	4⅝	
1⅛	¾	Wright Har	9	6	⅞	¾	¾	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLa .28	6	10	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	7	10	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
12	9⅛	WyBn .50a	12	6	11	11	11	
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	16	15	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
		Z						
9⅞	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	39	8⅞	8	8⅛+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

urrency Rates

September 14, 1976

ding across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank for- nge rates, one can find the value of the major currencies ional currencies of each of the following financial centers. s do not take into account bank service charges.

$	£	DM	FF	L. it.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
2.6150	4.5430	104.37*	53.09*	31.07y	—	6.7830*	105.54*	43.41*
38.575	66.995	15.3995	7.8325	4.585*	14.7505	—	15.885	6.405
2.5025	4.3506	—	50.83*	2.975x	95.70*	6.480*	100.07*	41.65*
1.7385	—	4.34875	8.5595	1462.75	4.5410	67.00	4.3075	10.4430
841.20	1462.20	335.795	170.78	—	321.60	21.8125	339.51	139.66
4.9250	8.58325	196.585*	—	5.8555x	188.450*	12.7835*	199.740*	81.900*
2.4782	4.3088	98.03*	50.32*	0.2946*	94.82*	6.42*	—	41.20*

lowing are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0110; Escudo: 31.125; .35; Peseta: 67.928; Schilling: 17.80; Sw. krona: 4.3720; Yen: 288.55; ancial franc: 39.635; Canada $: 1.02585; Hong Kong $: 4.91335. mmercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 s needed to buy one pound

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29
Albert Heijn	103
Algembank	289
Amrobank	65.80
A'dam	59.60
Fokker	30.80
Heineken	138
H.V.A	49.50
Holl-Am-H	81
Hoogovens	47.30
K.L.M.	114
Nil Nieder	78.30
Pakhoed	89
Philips new	27.40
Robeco	190
Rolinco	143
Royal Dutch	119.30
Unilever	113.70
Van Ommer	198
VerMach	96.30

Brussels

Arbed	3,840
Brux-Lamb	1,830
Co Ougrée	680
Electrobel	5,830
GB-Inno-BM	1,540
Hoboken	3,200
Pétrofina	4,485
Ph Gevaert	1,062
Soc Générale	2,200
Solvay	2,350
Un Minière	1,112

Frankfurt

AEG	89
BASF	158
Bayer	127
Commerzbk	178.50
Cont.Gumm	88.50
Daimler	344.50
Deemag	154
DeutBank	291.90
DresdeBk	220.50
Hoechst	140
Gels Aktien	77
Hoesch	54.50
Karstd	382.50
Kaufhof	246
KHD	148.50
Lufthansa	98.10
Mannesmann	333.50
Metallgesell	232
Neckermann	86.50
RWE new	153.50
Schering	330
Siemens	278
Thyssen	118
Veba	123.30
Volkswagen	130.70

London

Anglo-Am	2.36
Anglo-Am cc	22
Barclay Bk	2.40
Beecham G	3.20
BICC	0.98
Boots	1.08
Bowater	1.66
Brit-Am Tob	2.48
Brit Oxyg	0.56
Brit Pet	5.64
Burmah	0.34
CadburySc	0.42
Chartered	1.18
Courtaulds	1.13
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.09
Decca Rec	1.94
Distillers	1.28
Dunlop	0.78
E Mustline	1.99
GEC	1.30
FreeStGed	10.50
GKN	2.86
Glaxo G	3.36
Gold Field	1.32
Gt U.S.	1.70
Guinness	1.13
Hawker-Sidd	3.68
Hudson Bay	14⅛
Imp Chem	3.17
Imps	0.71
Mark&Spen	0.92
MetalBox	2.37
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	1.54
Rank Org	1.38
Royal Dutch	37.50
R T Z	1.65
Shell	3.77
Thorn (A)	1.96
Tube Invest	3.10
Union Carb	1.95
Vickers	1.49
War L3½	25.25
West Deep	6.40
West Drief	14.75
West Hold	13.75
West Min	1.74
Woolworth	0.53½
ZCI	0.24

Milan

Bastogi	1,009
Erba	2,005
Erc Marelli	406
Fiat	1,597
Finsider	266
Generali	41,600
IFI	2,128
Italgas	665
Italsider	407
LaRinas	56.25
Montedis	410
Olivetti	1,131
Pirelli	1,200
Snia Viscosa	1,285
Terni	245

Paris

Air Liquide	348
Alimentaire	86.50
BSN	640
Carrefour	1,474
Cim Lafarge	195.10
Citroën	49.60
Cie Bancaire	252
CFP	103.10
CGE	286
CCF	101.20
Ferodo	403
Imétal	114
L'Oréal	943
Mach Bull	33.20
Michelin	1,331
Moët-Henn	525
Moulinex	233.20
Paribas	149
PUK	94
Penarroya	51
Perrier	106.80
Peugeot	251.50
Rh Poulenc	83.40
Sacilor	51.50
St Gobain	118
Suez	219
Télémécar	635
Thomson	186.50
Usinor	57

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,350
Buerlhe	1,850
B Boveri	1,595
Ciba Geigy	1,380
Cr Suisse	2,630
Fischer	645
HofRochN	7,950
Nestlé	3,365
Sandoz	5,260
Sté B Suisse	437
Sulzer	2,730
U.B Suisse	437

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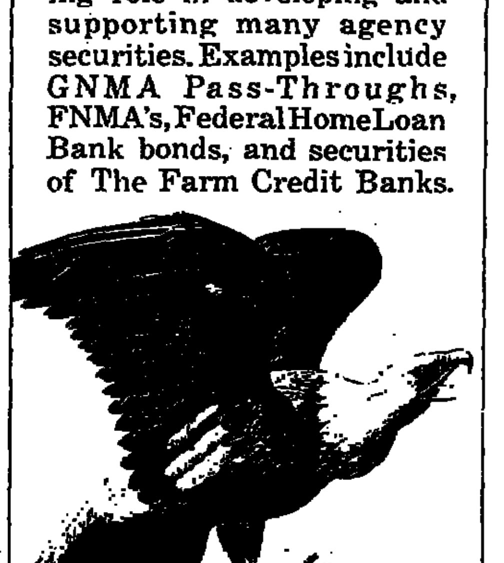
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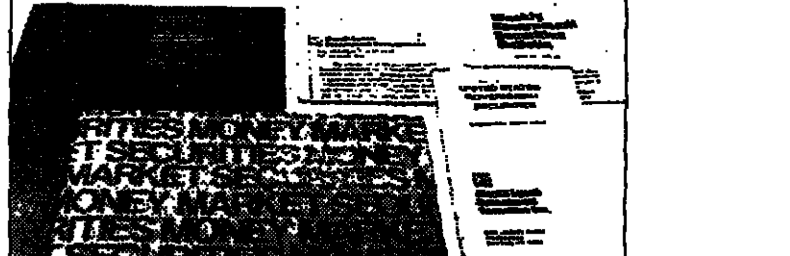
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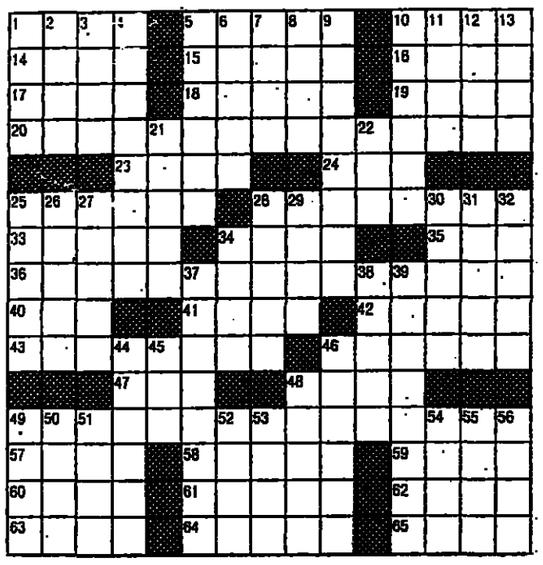
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sand and shopping
5 Buffaloes' relatives
10 Court champ
14 Smell —
15 Bantu lion
16 Accoutered
17 Opposite of blanc
18 Belle or Bart
19 Boxing program
20 Western state flower
23 Illustrator Gustave
24 French gravy
25 Quiescent
28 Loud-voiced persons
33 Alter a bill
34 Croat or Serb
35 Criminal, in Spain
36 Armchair officer
40 Abstract being
41 Consummate
42 Dispatch boat
43 Second mother, of old
46 This: Ger.
47 Geological division
48 Young salmon
49 Revolutionary chickens
57 Greek goddess
58 Defeat in competition
59 Styptic
60 Gain
61 Nickel and copper alloy
62 Adjust an instrument
63 French political unit
64 Commonplace
65 Robert —

DOWN

1 Judge's seat
2 Venezuelan copper town
3 Milk-processor Borden
4 Harsh
5 Furnish with variety
6 Saltpeter
7 Arabian Sea gulf
8 Dugout
9 Where W.W.I was set off
10 Greet
11 Happy or dash
12 Dwell on
13 Miss MacDonald's co-star
21 Ballet bend
22 Certain bit of wit
25 Placid and Mohawk
26 Catkin
27 Past or present
28 Cathedral passage
29 Armor skirt: Var.
30 Regional bird life
31 Della
32 Certain performances
34 Treat cursorily
37 Brain covers
38 Scottish landowner
39 Estimate too highly
44 Grandiloquent one
45 Female antelope
46 Bounce on the lap
48 Advisory board
49 Former Korean leader
50 Inflame
51 Irregular, in Inverness
52 Sight
53 Miss Horne
54 Jewish month
55 Beach feature
56 Pintail duck



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Clear.
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy.
ANKARA	25	77	Clear.
ATHENS	30	86	Clear.
BEIRUT	32	90	Clear.
BELGRADE	30	86	Clear.
BERLIN	16	61	Rain.
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy.
BUCHAREST	28	82	Clear.
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy.
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy.
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Cloudy.
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Clear.
DUBLIN	9	48	Showers.
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain.
FLORENCE	23	73	Clear.
FRANKFURT	14	57	Showers.
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudy.
HELSINKI	20	68	Cloudy.
ISTANBUL	25	77	Clear.
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Clear.
LISBON	22	72	Clear.
LONDON	13	55	Rain.
LOS ANGELES	29	68	Cloudy.
MADRID	19	66	Clear.
MILAN	29	68	Cloudy.
MONTREAL	19	66	Sunny.
MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy.
MUNICH	19	66	Rain.
NEW YORK	25	77	Hazy.
NICE	22	72	Clear.
OSLO	13	55	Rain.
PARIS	17	63	Cloudy.
PRAGUE	14	57	Overcast.
ROME	26	79	Clear.
SOFIA	24	75	Clear.
STOCKHOLM	19	66	Overcast.
TEHRAN	29	84	Clear.
TEL AVIV	25	77	Clear.
TUNIS	30	86	Cloudy.
VIENNA	25	77	Cloudy.
WARSAW	27	81	Clear.
WASHINGTON	27	80	Sunny.
ZURICH	12	54	Showers.

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

September 14, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.46
(d) Trusteor Int. Fd (AXIF)	$8.59
Austral Select Fd	$2.69
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:	
— (d) Bearbond	SF799.65
— (d) Conbar	SF748
— (d) Grobar	SF581
— (d) Stockbar	SF896
(w) Browninvest	$12.92
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$13.04
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	$4.88
(d) A G F Japan Fd.	$8.35
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.78
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.12
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF1,148
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.12
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$826.41
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs	$7.87
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.97
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V	$8.78
CREDIT SUISSE	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF258.25
— (d) Canasec	SF630
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF82.50
— (d) Ussec	SF966
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF117.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.50
(d) CSF Fund	SF24.41
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF1.65
(w) D G.C.	$38.46
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.02
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.17
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	$13.14
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,042
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM31.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM72.30
FIDELITY.	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$18.20
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr	$63.08
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.43
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$30.76
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.80
(w) First Intern t Fd.	$126.51
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$38.90
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$53.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$31.30
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,770
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF70.01
(d) Fonditalia	$8.95
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$9.68
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus. $9.49
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$22.61
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$6.34
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$7.82
(w) Hanssmann Holdgs. NV	$7,378
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$35.46
(d) Icofund	$9.65
(d) Interfund S.A.	$2.88
(w) Intermarket Fund	$114.04
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.89
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.52
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$20.98
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.20
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$7.35
(d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.30
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$17.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.22
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$19.21
JARDINE FLEMING.	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$49.53
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia	$12.61
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,663
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$11.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F.	$22.28
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$31.04
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd	SF412.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF354.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.63
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	$27.08
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$8.94
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.49
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$3.02
(w) N.A.M.F.	$68.86
(w) Nippon Fund	$43.72
(w) Nor. Amer Inv Fund.	$6.32
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd.	$6.20
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.76
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$101.08
— (w) Sterling Fund	£103.10
(d) Putnam Interna'l Fund	$21.60
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,928
(d) Rentinvest	LF906
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.51
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF65.55
Share Realty N.V.	$15.51
Share International N.V.	$4.68
SEFRO:	
— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.)	$13.19
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM86.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw B. Est.	SF1,578
(r) Securswiss	SF957
(d) Soros Fund	$240.75
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF470
— (d) Intervalor	SF65.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF381.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF212.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select.	SF93.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF94.25
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$38.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N V	$38.74
(w) Transpacific Fund	$31.41
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF71.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF70.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF109
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF89
— (d) Globinvest	SF64
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF78.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF354
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF114
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Ent.	SF179
UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt.	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.05
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.10
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.40
— (d) Unispecial I	DM60.15
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$3.03
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd	$11.77
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,364.26
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,539.41
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$417.07
(w) Worldwide Securities	$48.57
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,807.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; " — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available, BF — Belgian francs; LF - Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORRUJ

ELVAT

PANNKI

DURECE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PIANO FLOOR ANEMIA GIMLET

Answer: *"I'm guided by what's right—and this isn't it."*—"I'M-MORAL"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED TO THE CL... OF '65

By Michael Medved and David Wallechinsky. Random ... Illustrated. 285 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN 1965, Time Magazine devoted a cover story to "today's teenager." It focused on the graduating class of affluent Palisades High School in suburban Los Angeles (the median annual income of Palisades's parents was estimated to be $42,000) to make the points that "smarter, subtler, and more sophisticated kids are pouring into and out of more expert, exacting and experimental schools" and that youth stood "on the fringe of a golden era."

Almost a decade later, two members of the class who had become writers, Michael Medved and David Wallechinsky, decided to learn what had become of youth in the "golden era" and looked up as many of their classmates as they thought would be representative and interesting. They interviewed them on a tape recorder, asking them to talk about their lives, their memories and each other. Thirty of these people, including themselves, they have put into "What Really Happened to the Class of '65." Charles Reich, be prepared for some surprising news.

As a matter of fact, the results of Medved's and Wallechinsky's explorations should not shock anyone sobered up from the intoxication with youth of the 1960s, when some of us persuaded ourselves that if we had not grown up right in our own adolescences, we could do the job over again in someone else's. Judging at least from this sampling, the Palisades class of '65 was not much different from any other any place or time. True, superficially there are some surprises that seem to fit the fashions of the times.

The quarterback of the football team and male voted "most likely to succeed" has become a Hollywood masseur with mystical leanings. The class genius has come out a John Bircher and an admirer of the writings of Ayn Rand. The total conformist is now a commune farmer. The class flibbertigibbet has a law degree from Harvard. The homecoming queen is teaching women's history. The dreamboat is a suicide.

But under the authors' closer scrutiny even the apparent reversals don't seem so contradictory. For instance, the q... back-turned-masseur is still occupied with his body" a... s masseur he is . . . con... his patients in much the... way a quarterback contr... field." And the home... queen-turned-historian is exercising "a remarkable ... to gracefully take comma...

Most of the others inte... —like the class bookkeep... has become an accountant ... compulsive studier who has... ed up—have so far fulfill... destinies one could have ... predicted. Certainly none ... is extraordinary in a s... extraordinary way. Certain... is enjoying fruits of "a ... era," or even "The Greed... America."

Nor does "What Really ... pened . . ." seem much ... significant than it does unm... ing. The sampling is ... barely representative of a ... 500 or so, let alone of an... generation. One learns r... ably little about the s... backgrounds, roots or h... (Is this because, being C... nians, they have no re... histories?)

All the same, I found ... Really Happened . . ." ex... engaging. Partly this was ... the authors do such a g... of dramatizing their s... lives with skillfully edited ... biographical statemen... shrewdly arranged cross... ences. (By the time you ... little way into the book, yo... to know these people bett... the end, when you witnes... 10th reunion, you feel ... know them, almost as ... you knew your own high ... class.). Partly it was the ... playing "whatever-became ... and-so and why?"—of port... the many then-and-now ... graphs, and figuring out ... gang leader could have ... into a clothing entrepren... an engineer into a Hare K... follower.

Or maybe it's just tha... with high school having ... such a miserably ill-shap... ill-defined time for most ... it's just gratifying to bear ... to all the coalescing and d... —the emergence of muscl... baby fat, of passion from ... cuity, or even of madness ... compulsiveness.

Of course half the fun ... paring one's own high ... class's past and present ... seeing how one's own pers... have changed and crystalli... it's all the more to the ... of Medved and Wallechinsk... they have made a gre... strangers interesting to ... then and now.

Christopher Lehmann-Ha... a book reviewer for Th... York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	A	T	T	■	I	S	N	T	■	G	R	E	E	T
R	U	H	R	■	B	E	O	R	■	R	A	N	G	E
I	R	A	E	■	E	T	T	U	■	A	N	T	O	N
S	A	I	N	T	T	H	O	M	A	S	■	E	N	S
T	E	S	T	A	■	■	P	A	U	P	E	R	■	■
■	■	■	S	C	R	E	E	N	S	■	L	I	V	E
D	J	S	■	T	O	R	N	■	T	H	A	N	E	S
R	E	A	L	I	S	M	■	F	R	A	N	T	I	C
A	N	T	I	C	S	■	B	A	A	L	■	O	N	E
G	A	E	L	■	I	D	E	A	L	L	Y	■	■	■
■	■	■	L	I	O	N	E	L	■	■	O	A	K	E	N
T	I	L	■	K	I	L	L	E	R	W	H	A	L	E
A	N	I	T	A	■	E	S	R	O	■	O	R	L	O
C	A	T	H	Y	■	T	O	S	S	■	O	M	E	N
T	R	E	Y	S	■	E	Y	E	S	■	S	A	N	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru...

Any pair that can score more than 70 percent in a pair event can feel proud of its skill, but must also concede that luck played some part in the triumph. Both factors had a role in the diagramed deal.

The normal contract for North-South is surely six diamonds, which makes easily if the diamonds are three-two or if there is a singleton diamond honor in a defender's hand. With the actual distribution, this slam would surely fail, although in the absence of an opening heart lead it can be made double-dummy.

In practice North and South climbed to six hearts, a much more difficult contract, but one that provides a high score if it succeeds, a significant matter at match-points. The right rebid for North after a response of one heart to one diamond is far from clear.

A cautious player would bid two diamonds. There is a lot to be said for four diamonds, with a partnership agreement that this shows a highly unbalanced hand with three-card heart support, making it unlikely that three no-trump is desirable.

North tried three diamonds and gave a preference to four hearts on the next round. South drove on to six hearts, and received the opening lead of the heart jack. He won in his hand, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade. He now ruffed a low diamond and reviewed the situation.

It was tempting to assume that both red suits would break evenly, but that would have been a catastrophe as the card... There was nothing to b... about a bad trump brea... there was a faint chance ... tralizing a bad diamond b...

Accordingly, South ruff... other spade in dummy, m... the interests of an entry ... because he needed the ... trick. Now another low di... was led from the dumm... East had held a medium ... trump he would have been ... play it, effectively upper... the declarer. As it was ... discarded and South again ... low.

Now the remaining ... were drawn, and the cl... was still in the dummy ... entry to make diamond ... and therefore an overtr... the slam.

Poll

NORTH (D)
♠ J
♡ 987
◇ AK10965
♣ A

WEST	EAST
♠ K654	♠ Q1087
♡ J103	♡ 42
◇ QJ87	◇ 3
♣ K3	♣ 10987

SOUTH
♠ A932
♡ AKQ65
◇ —
♣ QJ64

Both sides were vulner...

The bidding:

North	East	South	W...
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	Pa...
3 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pa...
4 ♡	Pass	4 N.T.	Pa...
5 ♡	Pass	6 ♡	Pa...
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

Orr Paces 5-0 Rout

ım Canada Blanks Czechs

'O, Sept. 14 (UPI).— scored his first two arly a year last night, ring a four-goal Team st period, to lift the ry to a 5-0 victory oslovakia in the first best-of-three Canada y finals.

scored while a Boston Nov. 26, 1975, against 'ork Rangers, his last ockey League game ergoing knee surgery th time.

enseman, 28, now a member of the Chicago Black Hawks, netted a 25-foot backhander for the third goal of the period at 13 minutes 34 seconds, while Canada was on a power-play, after skating in alone from center ice.

Orr's second goal also was on a Canada power-play and came from the blue line at 11:31 of the final period.

Gil Perreault opened the scoring with his third Canada Cup goal only 1:05 into the game before a capacity crowd in Maple Leaf Gardens. Perreault, a star Saturday night against Russia, fired a 25-footer from the right faceoff circle past Vladimir Dzurilla. The Czechoslovak, who gave Canada its only loss Thursday in the round-robin portion of the tournament on a 1-0 shutout, also surrendered goals to Denis Potvin at 7:65 and Guy Lafleur at 17:01 of the first period.

The goal by Potvin came from 50-feet after a behind-the-net feed by Darryl Sittler and was the first by a Canadian defenseman in Cup play. Leflore's score, between Dzurilla's legs, followed his miss on a breakaway attempt only a half-minute earlier and was his first Cup goal.

Jiri Holecek, the regular Czechoslovak netminder entering the Canada Cup but inactive since his teams third game, replaced Dzurilla at the start of the second period and surrendered Orr's second goal.

Canada Cup netminder Rogie Vachon fashioned his second tournament shutout but was barely tested as the Canada defense bottled up the Czechoslovak forwards. Jiri Holik streaked in alone on Vachon from the left side nine minutes into the second period but the Czechoslovak forward was given no angle. He fired into the goalie's glove, Vachon's toughest save.

Swedish official Ove Vahlberg replaced American referee Gordon Lee, who was cut over the left eye and needed 15 stitches at 2:39 of the final period. Lee was hit on a shot by Canada's Lanny McDonald.

Canada qualified for the finals with a 4-1 round-robin record, best of the six nations entered. Czechoslovakia finished second at 3-1-1.

Valuable Consolation

TORONTO, Sept. 14 (UPI).— Robbie Florek, who scored Team USA's game-winning goal against Finland, yesterday headed a list of four players named the most valuable players on the ousted teams in the six-nation Canada Cup.

Florek had three goals and five points to lead Team USA in both categories. Team USA finished fifth in the round-robin series.

The other MVPs were forward Matti Hagman of Finland, his team's top scorer with six points, Sweden's defenseman Borje Salming, who had four power-play goals and seven points, and Soviet netminder Vladislav Tretiak, who had a 2.80 goals against average, including a 5-0 shutout against the United States.

Each player received a car.

nen's Equality Demands reat to Rich Tennis Tour

By Neil Amdur

ORK, Sept. 14 (NYT). Connors collected $30,000 g Bjorn Borg in a minute men's singles he United States Open mpionships on Sunday. ceding day Chris Evert $30,000 for defeating oolagong, 6-3, 6-0, in s for the women's title. ay for equal play has nly one of the issues tens to disrupt the $11 rofessional tennis tour. s of the Women's Tenniation have voted to ext year's Wimbledon ships and hold their own ournament in the Unit- s unless they receive the men. The present m prize-money ratio men by 80-20.

e Association of Tennis als, with 203 male play- 40 countries, says future n money breakdowns flect where the action he action, it insists, is th the men.

ttle lines are defined, but stion remains: should layers receive the same ney as men at major inal tournaments?

Unequal Start

most professional sports, separate tours remain in for men and women ut a competitive year, men and women tennis assemble for such world nships as Forest Hills, ion and the French and Opens.

early years of Open tennvided no equality for At the first U.S. Open in example, the men's first as $14,000, with $8,000 the women's winner.

70, with little hope for ment of the women's o players, Cecil Martinez ma Emanuel, surveyed hundred Open fans on spectators would pay to en play. The favorable of the survey and the l support of a company, forris, whose board chairseph Cullman, 3d, was a an and player, produced all-women pro tournahat year.

omen's push for equality its strongest momentum with the emergence of 16- Chris Evert at the Open. lowing summer the longfirst meeting between nd Evonne Goolagong in finals at Wimbledon upthe men's draw.

n's boycott of Wimbledon allowed Billie Jean King ert to bask in the finalpotlight. With the financking of Ban, a deodorant cturer, the women reparity with the men for t time at the 1973 U.S.

nternational tournaments, offer equal prize money. bledon this summer Evert l $20,000, compared with for Borg, the men's chamhe difference between the and women's first prize at lian Open was $15,000.

ou look at drawing power, is what you're considering omoter, the women are as the men," says Jerry Diaexecutive director of the

Women's Purses

King: "Walking down reet, if you ask Joe Six he doesn't know any more he top four players—men nen."

WTA also stresses that 's pro tennis has opened ors to a new group of sports fans—women—who might not otherwise attend matches.

King, Evert and other women pros agree that the men may have more depth in a comparison of each tour's top 64 players. "But they've also had more opportunities," says King. "You're not going to see the kind of depth among the women for another five to 10 years. We haven't had the same kind of opportunities or programs."

Says Diamond: "You're not going to make women stars until you treat them as stars." He calls European promoters the worst offenders in short-changing the women.

The WTA cites the record attendance on the Virginia Slims circuit last year and higher national television ratings than comparable men's events as examples of the women's drawing power. It also contends that the fragmentation of the $8-million men's circuit and the inability of the men's council to control its players and promoters make the men's circuit less attractive than the unified women's.

King and others maintain that the equal pay-equal work principle "is bad logic" and should have no bearing on prize money, since promoters have never requested the women to play longer matches. At a recent WTA meeting, the players voted to play three-of-five-set matches "just like the men," if that policy would equalize the prize money at Wimbledon.

"We're not fighting for more money," said Betty Stove of the Netherlands, the newly elected WTA president. "All we want is equality."

"Equality?" said Jimmy Connors at the United States Open. "They ought to play the women's final on opening day. Everybody knows who's going to be in it."

Bob Briner, executive director of the ATP, believes that "when the two groups play together, the men bring so much more to a tournament.

"It's a question of market value," says Arthur Ashe, a top-ranking player for the last 10 years. According to him, the market value of the women, beyond Evert and Goolagong, is not as great as the men's.

Point for Men

Although he won the Open mixed doubles title with King at Forest Hills, Phil Dent, an Australian, does not believe in equality.

"We spread tournaments all over the country every week and they all draw crowds," he says. "The women only have one tournament a week."

Dent argues that the men's matches at Forest Hills "were the mainstay of the tournament," a statement that drew a concurring nod from King during their news conference after the mixed doubles final. King, however, blamed the slow playing surface for the lack of excitement in women's matches.

"The equal money does disturb a few of the guys," Dent says. "I'm a man. I'd like to see a more proportionate amount go to the men. We deserve it."

In the aftermath of the Open, the United States Tennis Association will review the equal prize-money situation, Stanley Malless, the president, said yesterday.

"It seems there are only two girls that are outstanding," he said by phone from Indianapolis in what could represent a shift in association policy for future Opens. "It doesn't make much of a show."

College Poll

1976 United Press International of Coaches top 20 college football teams (1st week) with first-place votes-lost marks, in parentheses.)

	Pts
State (16) (1-0)	349
ligan (17) (1-0)	343
A (1) (2-0)	256
sburgh (4) (1-0)	256
thoma (1) (1-0)	244
souri (1-0)	158
n St. (1-0)	150
raska (0-0-1)	80
rgia (1-0)	67
as AM (1-0)	55
yland (1-0)	48
ansas (1-0)	39
bama (0-1)	15
(0-0-1)	13
ton College (1-0)	12
as Tech (1-0)	9
xas (2-0)	9
Carolina (2-0)	8
California (0-1)	6
a. St. (1-0)	5

by agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 national championship consideration by the UPI board of coaches. The teams on probation for 1976 are Mississippi State, Michigan State, Long Beach State and Southern Louisiana.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	87	55	.613	—
Baltimore	78	65	.545	9 1/2
Cleveland	73	70	.510	14 1/2
Boston	68	75	.476	19 1/2
Detroit	67	76	.469	20 1/2
Milwaukee	62	80	.437	25
Western Division				
Kansas City	82	62	.569	—
Oakland	77	65	.542	4
Minnesota	73	72	.503	9 1/2
California	68	79	.455	16 1/2
Texas	64	79	.448	17 1/2
Chicago	63	82	.434	19 1/2

Monday's Results

California 6, Texas 4.
Oakland at Minnesota, rain.
Chicago 4, Kansas City 3 (1st).
Chicago 5, Kansas City 4 (2d).
Baltimore 5, Milwaukee 3.
Detroit 3, New York 1.
Cleveland 8, Boston 3.

Tuesday's Games

Kansas City at Chicago, n.
Oakland at Minnesota.
Boston at Milwaukee, n.
California at Texas, n.
New York at Cleveland, n.
Detroit at Baltimore, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	87	55	.613	—
Pittsburgh	82	60	.577	5
New York	75	67	.528	12
Chicago	65	79	.451	23
St. Louis	63	77	.450	23
Montreal	48	92	.343	38
Western Division				
Cincinnati	93	52	.641	—
Los Angeles	81	62	.566	11
Houston	71	74	.490	22
San Diego	67	79	.459	26 1/2
San Francisco	66	81	.449	28
Atlanta	62	82	.431	31 1/2

Monday's Results

Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 1 (1st).
Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 3 (2d).
Philadelphia 7, Montreal 2.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
San Francisco 3, San Diego 2.

Tuesday's Games

Los Angeles at Cincinnati, n.
New York at Pittsburgh, n.
Chicago at St. Louis, n.
Montreal at Philadelphia, n.
San Francisco at San Diego, n.
Houston at Atlanta, 2, n.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

Atlanta ..... 000 101 010—3 7 0
Los Angeles ..... 100 000 00x—1 5 2
Lacorte (3-9) and Correll; Hooton, Sosa (8), Wall (8) and Pasley. L—Hooton (9-14).

Second Game

Atlanta ..... 000 101 010—3 7 0
Los Angeles ..... 000 004 00x—4 7 2
Easterly, Leon (6), Beard (8), Torrealba (7), Devine (8) and Murphy; Rhoden, Hough (7) and Pasley. W—Rhoden (12-3). L—Leon (3-4). HR—May (12d).

New York ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 00x—0 5 1
Seaver (12-10) and Stearns; Demery, Giusti (7), Bair (8) and Sanguillen, Dyer (3). L—Demery (10-5).

Chicago ..... 010 000 002—3 11 0
St. Louis ..... 000 012 01x—4 10 0
Bonham, P. Reuschel (6), Knowles (8) and Mitterwald; Forsch (6-10) and Simmons. L—Bonham (8-12).

Montreal ..... 200 000 000—2 7 0
Philadelphia ..... 200 112 00x—7 12 0
Blair, Carrithers (1), Lang (2), Dunning (5), Taylor (6) and Carter; Carlton, Garber (7) and McCarver. W—Carlton (17-6). L—Blair (0-1). HR—Schmidt 2 (34th-35th); Williams (13th).

San Francisco ... 000 000 200 1—3 3 1
San Diego ..... 010 001 000 0—2 5 2
Montefusco, Caldwell (8), Heaverlo (9) and Alexander, Rader (8); Griffin, Metzger (9), Freisleben (10), Tomlin (10) and Kendall. W—Heaverlo (4-4). L—Freisleben (9-13).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Kansas City ..... 001 000 200—3 7 0
Chicago ..... 002 000 11x—4 8 1
Leonard (16-8) and Martinez; Knapp, Hamilton (9) and Downing. W—Knapp (3-11). HR—Orta (14th).

Second Game

Kansas City ..... 000 021 010—4 10 1
Chicago ..... 000 100 12x—5 8 2
Fitzmorris, Mingori (8), Littell (8) and Wathan; K. Brett (10-8) and Esslan. L—Mingori (4-5). HR—L. Johnson (14th), Spencer (16th).

California ... 100 000 001 000 00—2 9 1
Texas ..... 010 100 000 000 001—2 9 1
Ross, Scott (10), Drago (10) and Humphrey, Etcheberren; Boggs, Bacsik (11), Koerner (14), Foucault (14) and Fahey. W—Drago (7-7). L—Bacsik (2-2). HR—Burroughs (15th).

Baltimore ..... 000 110 100 2—5 12 2
Milwaukee ..... 001 000 200 0—3 7 2
R. May, Holdsworth (7) and Duncan, Dempsey (10); Travers, Castro (9) and Moore. W—Holdsworth (4-0). L—Castro (4-5). HR—Muser (21st).

Detroit ..... 000 002 100—3 10 1
New York ..... 000 000 10x—1 9 0
Crawford, Hiller (7) and Wockenfuss; Holtzman, Tidrow (8) and Munson. W—Crawford (1-0). L—Holtzman (13-9). HR—Horton (12th), Staub (12th).

Cleveland ..... 100 220 002—5 13 0
Boston ..... 010 010 100—3 6 1
Eckersley, Laroche (7) and Fosse; Lee, Pole (5), Murphy (6) and Fisk. W—Eckersley (11-12). L—Lee (12-7). HR—Evans (14th).



Associated Press.

HOME MEETING — Mets' runner Bud Harrelson is out at the plate as he plows into Pirates' catcher Manny Sanguillen as he tried to score on fly ball to center fielder Omar Moreno in third-inning action. Mets beat Pirates.

Phillies Add to Margin As Advantage of Royals Is Sliced by Two Losses

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).— The Philadelphia Phillies increased their lead over the Pittsburgh Pirates, but the Kansas City Royals lost one game from their edge over the Oakland A's in baseball's close division races last night.

Philadelphia beat Montreal, 7-2, to post a two-game winning streak for the first time since Aug. 24, while the New York Mets beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-0. The Phillies lead the Pirates by five games in the National League East.

Oakland's game with the Minnesota Twins was rained out, but the A's still moved up a full game, to four games behind in the standings, because the American League West Division leading Royals lost twice to the Chicago White Sox.

White Sox 4, Royals 3
White Sox 5, Royals 4

At Chicago, although White Sox pitcher Ken Brett would like to see the Royals and his younger brother George win the American League West title, he won't help them.

Last night, Ken had no mercy on George and helped the White Sox sweep a 4-3, 5-4 doubleheader from Kansas City. The Royals now have lost 12 of their last 16 games.

The Bretts faced each other five times in the nightcap and, although George got two singles, when the game was at stake, Ken got him to hit into a game-ending forceout.

"He never said anything to me and I never said anything to him," Ken said. "He was smiling every time he came to bat except the last time and I could understand that.

"It was a very important game to them and I was taking it seriously and I'm sure he was. Joe Mahoney came out in the ninth and asked me it I wanted to pitch to my brother and I told him 'I'll finish it off if I can.'

"I want them to win the division but I can't help them. The only reason I want them to win is for my brother. But I can't give it to them. Every time I pitch to him I'm going to the memory of our backyard when I used to pitch to him there. He's five years younger than I am."

There was one moment of brotherly anger. George lined the ball to Ken who made a desperate catch of the sizzling drive and then tossed the ball to George as the batter walked away from the plate. George threw the ball over Ken's head into center field.

"He threw it at me, but he missed," Ken said.

Jim Spencer's three-run homer in the eighth inning after singles by Jim Essian and Alan Bannister gave Chicago its 5-4 victory in the nightcap while Kevin Bell scored Spencer from third base with an eight-inning sacrifice fly in the opener.

Phillies 7, Expos 2

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt doesn't worry about hitting when runners are on first and third: he just connects and lets the other team do the worrying. Schmidt drove in four runs with a pair of homers to help lead the Phillies to a 7-2 victory over the Expos.

Schmidt's home runs, his 34th and 35th, moved him into the National League lead and enabled Steve Carlton to pick up his 17th victory against six defeats.

Mets 5, Pirates 0

At Pittsburgh, Tom Seaver pitched a five-hitter and Felix Millan's two-run single keyed a five-run seventh inning to lead New York to a 5-0 victory over the Pirates. Seaver struck out 12 as he picked up his 13th triumph against 10 losses.

The Mets, who have won six of their last seven games, got to losing pitcher Larry Demery in the seventh when Ed Kranepool singled and took third on John Stearns' double before Roy Staiger was walked intentionally to fill the bases. Bud Harrelson singled for the first run but Seaver's grounder forced Stearns at the plate before Bruce Boisclair singled for the second run, Seaver being trapped in a rundown at third. Millan then banged a two-run single to chase Demery and John Milner doubled home the fifth run off reliever Dave Giusti.

Braves 5, Dodgers 1
Dodgers 4, Braves 3

At Los Angeles, Manny Mota singled with the bases-loaded and the score tied in the sixth inning to drive in two runs that brought the Dodgers a 4-3 victory over Atlanta, after the Braves took the first game of their doubleheader, 5-1. The four-run sixth inning uprising brought Rick Rhoden his 12th victory against three losses.

Starting pitcher Jamie Easterly walked Dave Lopes and Lee Lacy to open the sixth inning. Ron Cey singled in Lopes and Reggie Smith's single scored Lacy. After Bill Russell walked to load the bases, Mota drove home pinch-runner Ted Sizemore and Smith.

Cardinals 4, Cubs 3

At St. Louis, Vic Harris hit a two-run single in the sixth inning, pacing the Cardinals to a 4-3 victory over Chicago as winner Bob Forsch pitched his first complete game of the season.

Giants 3, Padres 2

At San Diego, Marty Perez tied the game in the eighth with a two-out single and then doubled home Dave Rader in the 10th inning to give San Francisco a 3-2 triumph over the Padres. Perez's single in the eighth drove home Johnny Lemaster and Gary Alexander to tie the score at 2-2. The hit was only the second allowed by starter Tom Griffin, who had a no-hitter for seven innings.

Indians 8, Red Sox 3

At Boston, Rico Carty had four hits, drove in one run and scored two to spark an 8-3 victory by Cleveland over the Red Sox. With the score tied 1-1, Carty opened a three-run Cleveland fourth with a single, took second on George Hendrick's single, advanced to third on a forceout and came home on Ray Fosse's single. Spikes and Fosse moved up on a wild pitch by loser Bill Lee, 3-7, before Joe Lis hit a sacrifice fly and Ron Pruitt hit a run-scoring single.

Orioles 5, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Tony Muser hit his first home run since being acquired from the Chicago White Sox June 15, 1975, a two-run shot in the 10th inning, to give Baltimore its fifth straight victory, a 5-3 decision over the Brewers. With one out in the 10th, Reggie Jackson hit his second double of the game and Muser, who replaced Lee May at first base in the ninth inning, followed with a 400-foot home run.

Angels 6, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Joe Hoerner's bases-loaded walk to Jerry Remy touched off a four-run 14th-inning rally which gave California a 6-2 victory over the Rangers.

Tigers 3, Yankees 1

At New York, consecutive sixth-inning home runs by Rusty Staub and Willie Horton paced Detroit to a 3-1 victory over the Yankees. Jim Crawford, who had lost six consecutive games, and Ken Holtzman were locked in a scoreless duel until Staub and Horton each unloaded his 12th home run.

Italian Challenges

ROME, Sept. 14 (Reuters).— Italian challenger Natale Vezzoli will meet European junior-lightweight boxing champion Roland Cazeaux of France in Milan on Sept. 24, the European Boxing Union said here today.

Simpson Not Enough to Halt Miami

By William N. Wallace

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 14 (NYT).—O. J. Simpson's reappearance in the Buffalo lineup was a matter of cool indifference to Miami last night as the Dolphins defeated the Bills, 30-21, before a crowd of 77,683 that filled almost every seat in Rich Stadium. The Dolphins displayed a precise and methodical offense. The scored 13 points in the second half to bring Miami its 13th straight victory over Buffalo.

Simpson, who joined the team Sunday and had only one brief practice session Sunday night, moved in and out of the Bills' attacking unit, playing about a third of the game.

He had one big play—with a typical darting in-and-out Simpson run after he had caught a short pass—that went for 43 yards down to the Miami 11. It came in the fourth period with the home team behind by nine points, 30-21.

But John Leypoldt missed on a 27-yard field goal attempt, so Simpson's effort brought no points. Leypoldt also missed on a 39-yard attempt, and his 31-yard attempt was blocked. Garo Yepremian made good on all his three field-goal attempts, of 25, 20 and 30 yards, for the nine Miami points that made the difference in the score.

Simpson, whose salary for each of the next three years is expected to be more than $500,000, carried the ball only five times from scrimmage and gained 28 yards. Jim Braxton, the Buffalo fullback who blocks so well, went out of the game on the fourth play with a twisted knee and did not play again. Vic Washington replaced him. The later diagnosis for Braxton was torn ligaments, surgery today, out for the season.

Norm Bulaich, the Miami running back whose salary is a lot lower than Simpson's, gained 107 yards rushing, the first time since 1971 he had been over 100.

Miami scored two touchdowns in the first half, by Ben Malone and Don Nottingham, ending beautiful long drives in which the offense hit on all 11 cylinders. The third came quickly on the second play of the second half, Bob Griese passing 16 yards to Nat Moore, who stripped the ball away from Mario Clark, the rookie cornerback.

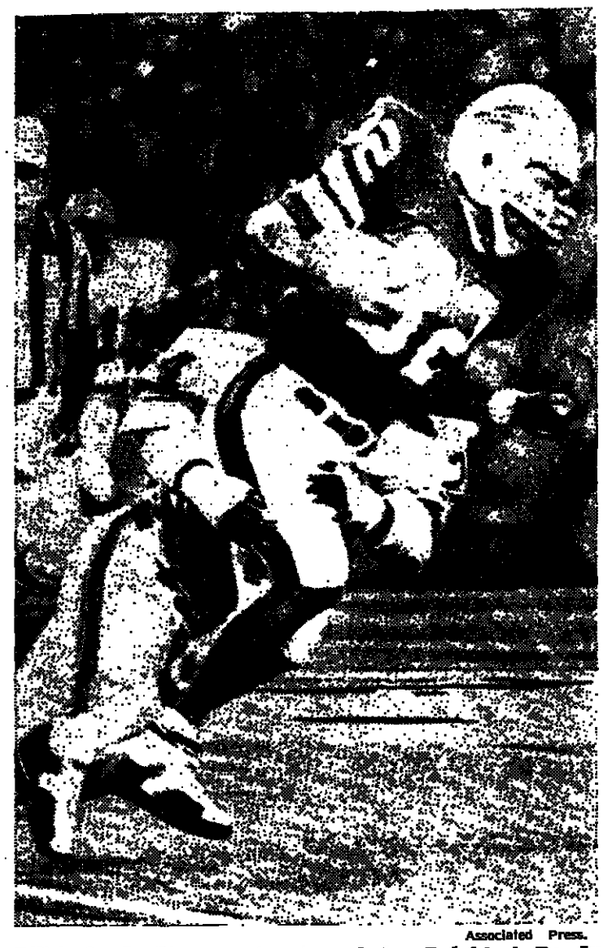
The Dolphins were not perfect, losing two fumbles and Griese giving up an interception. The fumbles cost nothing, because of Buffalo field-goal failures, but the interception led to Buffalo's last score, a pass play from Joe Ferguson 12 yards to the fine receiver Bob Chandler, who made a great catch.

That was early in the fourth quarter and revived interest in the game, which heightened with Simpson's exciting run soon afterward. But Leypoldt's failure cooled the passions in the stands.

In contrast to Miami's marching, Buffalo scored quickly on two long touchdown passes: Ferguson to John Holland for 53 and 58 yards, both in the first half.

Although the Bills have changed faces at five positions on defense, this game indicated they had not improved enough so Simpson may be wealthier but no closer to his goal, the Super Bowl. He said he might have scored on the long run, "but I don't have my overdrive back yet." He also said he would miss Braxton, "the best blocking fullback I've known."

As for the Dolphins, who won all their six exhibitions, Don Shula has put together another superior machine that will be hard to keep out of the Super Bowl. How did the Dolphins look? "Great," said Lou Saban, the Bills' coach. "I'm now 0-9 against them."



Associated Press.

Bills' O. J. Simpson is stopped by Dolphins' Randy Crowder after running for first down in opening period.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Baltimore	1	0	0	1.000	27	13
Miami	1	0	0	1.000	30	21
Buffalo	0	1	0	.000	21	30
New England	0	1	0	.000	13	27
NY Jets	0	1	0	.000	17	38
Central						
Cleveland	1	0	0	1.000	38	17
Houston	1	0	0	1.000	20	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1.000	17	7
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	.000	28	31
West						
San Diego	1	0	0	1.000	30	16
Oakland	1	0	0	1.000	31	28
Denver	0	1	0	.000	7	17
Kansas City	0	1	0	.000	16	30
Tampa Bay	0	1	0	.000	0	20

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	1	0	0	1.000	27	7
St. Louis	1	0	0	1.000	30	24
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	19	17
NY Giants	0	1	0	.000	17	19
Philadelphia	0	1	0	.000	7	24
Central						
Minnesota	1	0	0	1.000	40	9
Chicago	1	0	0	1.000	10	3
Detroit	0	1	0	.000	3	10
Green Bay	0	1	0	.000	14	26
West						
Los Angeles	1	0	0	1.000	30	14
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	28	14
Seattle	0	1	0	.000	24	30
Atlanta	0	1	0	.000	14	30
New Orleans	0	1	0	.000	9	40

Monday's Game

Miami 30, Buffalo 21.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore at Cincinnati.
Houston at Buffalo.
Miami at New England.
New York Jets at Denver.
Dallas at New Orleans.
New York Giants at Philadelphia.
Green Bay at St. Louis.
Seattle at Washington.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at San Francisco.
Atlanta at Detroit.
Los Angeles at Minnesota
San Diego at Tampa Bay.

Next Monday's Game

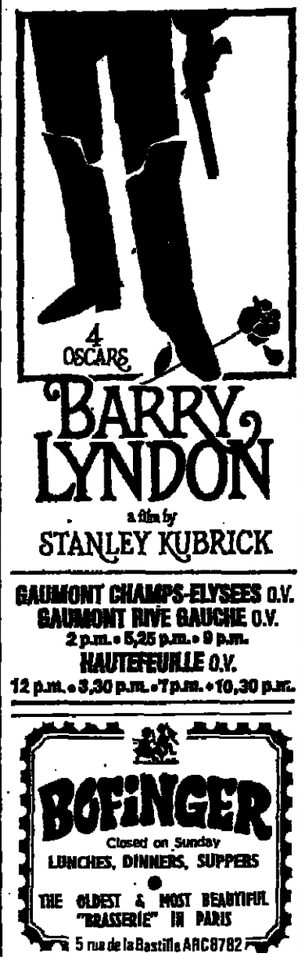
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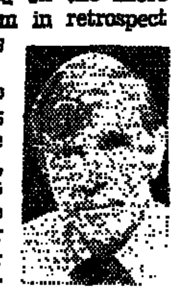
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Observer

No Tears for Giants

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—With the death of Mao Tse-tung, the age of giants is closed at last. To mourn it would take a heart of stone, for it has been a barbarian's passage through oceans of blood and the charnel it washed on the shore makes Attila seem in retrospect as fetching as Peck's Bad Boy.


Baker

The giants who led it, or perhaps only made the trip first-cabin, were flamboyant egocentrics whose passion for power fulfilled their age's hunger for new societies organized on the principle of industrial efficiency. This carried most of them toward centralized government constructed around political godheads with mythic or divine characteristics being attributed to the leader, whether he was called der fuhrer, il duce, the generalissimo, the chairman, el caudillo or the president.

The characteristic political creation of the age of giants was dictatorship, and the characteristic political philosophy, which still survives it in such vestigial artifacts as the CIA and KGB, was that the end justifies the means. Not surprisingly, the citizenry for whom the giants labored became an inhuman abstraction—the masses or the people. Persons who made a to-do about their individuality became nuisances, eccentrics or menaces. The attitude varied from giant to giant, but on balance it was not a good time to be at odds with the will of the people, to be a person. The age gave us no persons' republics.

* * *

An exception should be made for Winston Churchill, the one giant of the age who was, in fact, not of the age at all, but a creature of Edwardian England who was still able to sentimentalize war and visualize a future in which the masses would not insist on pressing their power too rudely. Britain rejected him as an antique as soon as the Nazis surrendered.

From Lenin, who opened the age in 1917, to Mao, whose death closes it three generations later, there were giant giants, middle-sized giants, mini-giants, midget giants and false giants. The classic specimen of the last category was Chiang Kai-shek, who was inflated so alarmingly by Roosevelt and Churchill that it took Americans a generation to perceive that the castle housed only a mouse.

Francisco Franco was, to a degree, the similar creation of Hitler and Mussolini. De Gaulle sought the gift of inflation from Roosevelt and Churchill, was rejected, went away angry and came back years later to earn the seven-league boots for himself by restoring a France at the edge of breakdown.

Hitler and Stalin, the purest specimens of the age's giant breed, were almost certainly political geniuses, which leaves little more to be said about politics in the 20th century. Lunacy harnessed to industrialism in the cause of mass uplift. Dreams of perfecting humanity with the bullet in the back of the head and the gas oven. Nasty stuff, but infectious to sanity. Twenty years later Americans were destroying Vietnam to save it.

* * *

The age of giants, of course, has actually been over for a long time now, and we are slipping into the age of caretakers. The giants were great biographies and good copy; the caretakers are mostly a yawn.

There is scarcely a biography in the bunch. Carter and Ford between them are hardly interesting enough to sustain a magazine article. And isn't it splendid? With no giants strutting around shaking the earth, something vaguely resembling peace has become palpable. Vietnam may have been the last gasp of the age of giants in America. A case can be argued that it was Kennedy's, Johnson's and Nixon's insistence on trying to preserve gianthood in the presidency that accounted for the Asian fiasco, that they were men reluctant to accept the death of the age of giants, or too slow to perceive that it was over and that giants were no longer possible.

There is a glimpse of sunshine in this conjecture. If the giants, from Lenin to Mao, were not really giants, but only expressions of an historic global impulse toward cataclysmic change, then it may be that the rise of the caretakers reflects the arrival of a new epoch in which we want consolidation and stability and, yes, societies that will give us the opportunity to use such gains as the bloodletting netted us to search for our lost individualism.

The San Diego addicts, many of whom require $100 a day to sustain their habits, have been estimated to cost the city—in holdups, robberies and other crimes—at least $500,000 a week.

'Decriminalizing' Heroin in California

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO (NYT)—A proposal to set up the first U.S. experiment in supplying legalized heroin to hard-core addicts, either free or at low cost, is under serious study by San Diego County officials.

The "decriminalization" of the drug, particularly for those considered to be incurably addicted, was recommended in a special report of the county grand jury as a means of coping with an epidemic of drug-related crime by both users and peddlers.

The legal availability of heroin would replace the county's controversial methadone detoxification program. That program uses a synthetic but addictive drug to allay the addict's craving. It has cost $8 million since 1970 and has been regarded as only marginally successful.

Special federal legislation and a revision of California narcotics statutes would be necessary to set up heroin distribution centers modeled after those established in England several years ago. The production and distribution of heroin are prohibited in the United States under federal law.

Because of its proximity to Mexico, San Diego has one of the nation's worst heroin problems, with large quantities of high-potency Mexican "brown" heroin coming across the border each day from poppy fields and laboratories.

Officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration have estimated that the Mexican brown supplies 60 to 70 per cent of the U.S. market.

The Mexican heroin has a lethal purity of 15 to 30 per cent, sometimes higher, as against the 3 to 5-per-cent purity of the adulterated street "bundles" sold in most parts of the country.

Drug Deaths Up

As a result, there has been a 300-per-cent increase in San Diego drug deaths over the last two years, according to Richard Shaw, chief toxicologist of the County Coroner's Office.

"The situation in San Diego, where there are at least 3,000 mainline addicts, is worse than in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other drug centers," a state narcotics agent said.

The San Diego addicts, many of whom require $100 a day to sustain their habits, have been estimated to cost the city—in holdups, robberies and other crimes—at least $500,000 a week.

In early 1974, drug-therapy specialists of several universities and other institutions proposed that the federal government finance a one-year experimental project in free distribution of heroin.

The proposal was rejected, however, in favor of a national drug-abuse program initiated by the Nixon administration.

The San Diego County Grand Jury, headed by a retired lieutenant general of the Marine Corps, Louis Metzgen, termed the methadone detoxification efforts here and elsewhere a "futile effort" and "a contemptuous and unnecessary expenditure of public funds."

As an alternative, it proposed the creation of a chain of county-run clinics to distribute heroin free or at minimal cost to "certified addicts with no attempt at rehabilitation."

In criticizing the methadone experiment, the jurors quoted the director of the California Department of Health, Dr. Gerald Lacker, as saying, "It would be better to create clinics to give addicts heroin rather than methadone."

"We are of the opinion," the grand jury report continued, "that only a small percentage of the addicts in San Diego County are being reached by the methadone program and it would make very little difference if it were discontinued entirely."

Some Misgivings

The grand jury, aware of the revolutionary nature of its proposal, said that it would undoubtedly be "opposed by entrenched bureaucrats." Three of the seven county commissioners said that the proposal "appeared to have some merits" in taking drug users out of the criminal class, but they had misgivings about "putting the county government into the drug business."

Law-enforcement officials quickly lined up against the proposal, arguing that the city and county would become a mecca for "hippies, drug freaks and rip-off artists from all over the country, seeking free heroin here."

Sheriff John Duffy said that, rather than curb crime, the proposal would inundate the county with more criminals.

U.S. Attorney Terry Knoepp said that the cost to the county would run into many millions of dollars and added:

"As for driving out the drug-dealing criminal, remember that Nevada legalized gambling and now Las Vegas is swarming with criminal types who have solidly entrenched themselves there."

Police Chief William Kollender predicted that San Diego would become "sodden with hard drugs."

The grand jury's proposal coincided with action in the state legislature to crack down on heroin use and trafficking. Seventeen bills are pending, one of which would allow the death penalty for anyone possessing more than 20 ounces of heroin or other hard drugs. Another would make a life sentence mandatory for selling any narcotic except marijuana.

San Diego County's methadone detoxification program has been under constant attack, for inefficiency, fraud and wasteful expenditures, ever since it was established in April, 1970, under a county contract with the University of California's School of Medicine here, at a cost of $1.3 million to $1.5 million a year.

PEOPLE: *Roy Wilkins, 75, Leavin[g] Regular NAACP Post*

Roy Wilkins, the director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been relieved of "day-to-day" administrative chores at his own request but will remain in his post through next July. In a statement after a regular meeting in New York, the NAACP board said that Wilkins, 75, will now be free to "devote his entire attention to events such as the Mississippi boycott emergency." A spokesman said that the group must raise $1.6 million by Sept. 28 in order to post bond for appealing damages awarded as a result of a successful 1966 boycott of white merchants in Port Gibson, Miss. The Mississippi legislature recently passed a law outlawing boycotts of the type waged by the NAACP. The merchants sued and won even though the boycott occurred before the law was passed.


Roy Wilkins

* * *

Celebrating what she says is her 50th anniversary in show business, Sally Rand will appear in New York next week with the Broken Blossoms Review. Miss Rand, 72, tours for 40 weeks each year. She last performed in New York in 1973 at a benefit. She will appear this time with a bill of female impersonators that includes Charles Pierce, the Trocadero Gloxinia Ballet Company and the Frisco Follies.

* * *

The Rev. Malcolm Boyd, known in the 1960s as a "nightclub priest," has declared that he is homosexual. The 53-year-old Episcopalian, an author and former peace activist, urged last month that his church "reform its anti-human and anti-Christian treatment" of homosexuals. In an interview in the Chicago Sun-Times, Boyd said: "I'm gay—I don't want anything more to do with masks."

* * *

Queen Elizabeth has approved the appointment of the Rev. John Hawkins to a new post. An announcement from No. 10 Downing Street said that Hawkins was "appointed to the rectory of Sigglesthorne and Rise with Nunkeeling and Bewholme in the County of Humberside and the Diocese of York."

* * *

Obtaining a list of celebrities, the 102-member Church of God in Elberton, Ga., mailed out appeals for donations to its building fund. The only person out of 40 to respond so far was Frank Sinatra. He sent a check for $5,000.

Elizabeth Taylor has joined a group of diamond executi[ves] forming the Elizabeth Diamonds Corp., according [to an] announcement made in L[os An]geles by Harry Shuster, pr[esident] and chief executive of th[e] enterprise. The company [ac]quiring its diamonds from Africa, Belgium and Isra[el] is planning to promote th[e] the Christmas holiday [...] Each Elizabeth Taylor di[amond] selling for $500 and up, wil[l have] its own "pedigree," carry[ing a] detailed description and ce[rtifica]tion. However, top jewelry [firms] in New York—such as [...] and Tiffany—said that they [would] not be interested in ha[ndling] Elizabeth Taylor diamonds. Destino, president of Cartie[r]: "Cartier sells only Cartie[r dia]monds."

* * *

In Sydney, Sir Edmund [Hillary,] the first man to conquer Everest, has criticized in[terna]tional climbing expedition[s that] use helicopters to help achieve their goal. He sai[d] the idea of using helicopte[rs is] "just a little ridiculous. [The] object is not just to get [to the] top but to test yourself."

* * *

Citizens of Delhi To[wnship] near Cincinnati, recently d[rove a] band of blackbirds from [a] wood by the nightly [...] "bazooka gas guns," whic[h are] propane-propelled devices. [...] afterward, township offici[als got] a call from neighboring [...] Township, asking how it co[uld get] rid of a flock of the an[noying] birds which had recently [arrived] there.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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